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THE TIMES

Could revolution happen here?
Lord Chalfont, p 12

All radicals eliminated from leadership in China's new Politburo

The new Chinese Politburo, proclaimed yesterday at the end of the party congress in Peking is devoid of any figure closely associated with the late Chairman Mao's radical policies. Instead it has strong military bias and includes leaders who lay emphasis on

economic progress and industrial efficiency. Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, recently in disgrace, is now confirmed as one of the inner group of five leaders. In a broadcast in Mandarin, Moscow radio said that the announcement foretold a new power struggle and purge in China.

Accent on defence and economy

From David Bonavia
Peking, Aug 21
More than half of the 23 members of the new Politburo hold senior military posts, it was disclosed yesterday when Radio Peking announced their names. Counting Chairman Hua Guofeng, who by his office as commander-in-chief of the armed forces, 12 have distinguished military careers or commands. The only woman full member of the Politburo, Mrs Wu Kuei-lin, has been dropped but is a member of the Central Committee. The new leadership was announced after the conclusion of the eleventh party congress, which opened at the weekend. One of the outstanding features of the congress is the return to the office of Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the former first deputy chairman, who is named as one of the five members of the Politburo standing committee. The other standing committee members—the country's real leaders—are Chairman Hua; Mr Ye Chien-ying, the Vice Premier; Mr Li Xiannian, a senior Deputy Premier in charge of economic planning; and Mr Wang Tung-sheng, commander of the elite 38th Army who cooperated in last year's purge of the "gang of four" centred on Chairman Mao's widow, Chiang Ching-kuo. The military presence in the Politburo has been strengthened by the admission of the Air Force and Navy commanders, all as by the restoration of veteran military leaders lost to their prominence in the late Lin Biao. Three military commanders—the Peking, North-East Canton, and South-East Canton regions—have also been reconfirmed in their posts. Mr Teng was reconfirmed as chief of staff of the armed forces. Another notable feature of the new Politburo is the inclusion of three men responsible for the Shanghai last autumn. Canton, leaders were thought to

be strongly behind Mr Teng's recent rehabilitation, is also well represented. Preliminary surveys of the new Central Committee appointed at the congress indicate that many young people, brought forward at the radical-dominated tenth congress in 1973 have been purged as was expected. An unexpected appointment was that of Mr Fang Yi, who was responsible for China's foreign aid programmes. His deputy, Mrs Chen Mu-hua, was made an alternate member, and is thus the only woman member of the new Politburo. Mr Keng Piao, who is especially prominent in Sino-Japanese relations, has been made a full member. Besides the heavy military bias, there are strong indications that the Politburo will put emphasis on economic planning and modernisation. It has been joined by Mr Yu Chien-li, head of the planning body. The new leadership group appears to represent a careful balancing of regional, military and economic interests, with not a single member strongly committed to the former radical policies of Mao Tse-tung. Chairman Hua, in a speech to the congress, restated the promise made by the late Chou En-lai in 1975 that China would become a powerful modern socialist state by the end of this century. He also announced that the Cultural Revolution began in 1966 was now definitively over—though there might be others in the future. Further speeches are expected to be released over the next few days, but the orientation of this congress is perfectly clear: to lay the foundations for a realistic build-up of the Chinese economy and armed forces, with relatively little emphasis on radical ideology. In this process Mr Teng is expected to be Chairman Hua's chief counsellor and executor. The most notable rising star of the Chinese political scene is Mr Wang Tung-sheng, a person of undetermined political opinions who has made his reputation mainly through

throwing his crack Guards unit behind the right person at the right time. He was named secretary-general of the praesidium for the congress, a post which by historical precedent could later lead to the secretary-generalship of the party. Chairman Hua's speech was more even-handed in its denunciation of the United States and the Soviet Union than other recent pronouncements on foreign policy. This is thought to be a way of preparing Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, for a tough Chinese stance when he arrives for talks on normalisation of diplomatic relations this week. However, there are no substantial signs that the new leadership is interested in a closer military or political relationship with the Soviet Union in the foreseeable future. The tone and appointments of this congress are almost the exact opposite of the one held in 1973, the last to be presided over by Mao. The emphasis is now on age, experience and prestige, whereas then it was on radical experimentation and youth—as symbolized by the number three position accorded to the now disgraced Shanghai commissar, Mr Wang Hung-wen. Mr Wang's most important message to the 1975 congress was his exhortation to "go against the tide"—something which cost China countless man-hours in strikes and political campaigns until the coup of last October and the subsequent efforts to restore order. Now even the phrase "go against the tide" is beginning to be discredited in the press. Russia foresees purge: China's latest party congress may be followed by a second Cultural Revolution and a new purge, Moscow radio said today. In a broadcast in Mandarin, beamed to China and monitored by Reuters in London, the radio said that the eleventh congress marked the beginning of a new stage in the power struggle among China's leaders, as the last few congresses had. Vance China visit, page 5
Leading article, page 13

Inquiry call into Army 'brutality' in Belfast

From Christopher Walker
Belfast
Pressure is increasing for an inquiry into recent allegations of British Army brutality against Roman Catholics living in Turf Lodge, a republican housing estate on the outskirts of Belfast with a reputation for violence.

Most of the incidents are said to have taken place on Friday August 12, the day after the Queen's visit to the province ended. Opinion in the area is divided about whether certain Army operations, including the sealing-off of access roads to the isolated estate, preceded or came after the murder in the early afternoon of Marine Neil Bewley by a Provisional IRA sniper. Two of his colleagues were injured in a blast bomb attack.

Criticism of the amount of force used by the soldiers, all members of 45 Commando, Royal Marines, has come from quarters not normally associated with republican propaganda.

Among other things it is alleged that property was damaged at random, women and children were abused physically and verbally, that a pensioner was dragged from her house after the door had been smashed in by rifle bullets, and that a male suspect was badly beaten by troops after arriving at a military base in an Army vehicle.

The only Army reaction to the allegations has been a brief comment from Army headquarters late on Friday afternoon: "The frustrated reaction which we have seen in the Turf Lodge area is the result of the Provisional IRA's failure during the Queen's visit and it was entirely predictable. The Army's reaction to the lawlessness and murder which has erupted has been no different than after previous incidents."

An official added that during the operation five weapons had been found.

It is understood, however, that some senior officers are worried about the allegations.

Continued on page 2, col 2



Passengers marooned in a Heathrow departure lounge yesterday found sleep the best way to kill time.

Strike vote by air assistants expected today

By Tim Jones
Labour Reporter
The 850 assistant air traffic controllers employed at airports throughout Britain are expected to vote today in favour of a total strike over the Bank Holiday weekend.

Limited action by 250 assistant controllers at West Drayton in support of the men's pay claim has already caused substantial delays and cancellations at Heathrow, Gatwick and other airports. A total strike, from midnight on Thursday until noon on Tuesday, would stop at least three quarters of the flights throughout Britain, according to the men's union.

An official of the Civil Aviation Authority said yesterday: "Serious delays would result from such a strike but we are hoping to be able to keep air traffic flowing somehow, whatever happens."

If the assistants stop work, air traffic controllers will have to process coded flight information themselves. Every aircraft in the country would be affected.

The controllers' union, the Civil and Public Services Asso-

ciation, considers that the Government is refusing to concede the men's pay claim for fear of breaching the 12-month rule and its guidelines for pay rises in single figure percentages.

Mr Alistair Graham, the union's deputy general secretary, said yesterday: "It appears that the Government is causing continued disruption because it is unable to grasp the 1975 settlement was pre-empted by the Government and therefore could be implemented, as the TUC suggests, without risk to the whole pay policy."

The union is seeking payments of between 13 and 17 per cent, backdated to January 1, 1975, based on the outcome of negotiations which were conducted with the Civil Aviation Authority. Mr Graham disputed the Government's contention that the money being sought is a claim. "We prefer to call it a settlement, because it is one," he said.

The union is also angry over what it considers to be a lack of urgency by Government ministers in dealing with the dispute. Referring to a radio

interview given yesterday by Mr Denis, Under-Secretary of State, Department of Trade, Mr Graham said: "I am glad that the Government has come out of purdah. Unfortunately, Mr Davis may be the one Government minister not on holiday."

Mr Graham said that Mr Davis had not asked the union to consider rephrasing its claim so that it came within the guidelines. "When we saw him last week he proposed no way out of the dispute and suggested no further meeting."

The union also accuses Mr Davis of ignoring a key letter, dated June 23, 1975, and sent to the union by the Civil Aviation Authority. It gave details of proposed pay increases and said: "Any changes in pay relativities agreed as a result of this exercise to be effective from January 1, 1975."

Mr John Macreadie, the union official responsible for members in civil aviation said yesterday that the Government would have to act quickly if it wanted to avert the effects of the threatened strike.

"If the Government is think-

ing of leaving everything until the last minute in relation to the possible Bank Holiday strike, it is wholly mistaken. We may well have to hold back members who are anxious to commence the strike in advance of Thursday's deadline."

Mr Ross, Home Secretary, who visited Heathrow to meet a son, was shown round the airport by officials so that he could see the confusion at first hand.

Mr David Crouch, Conservative MP for Canterbury, said yesterday that 250 people can cook a snook at the Government.

Air Force help urged: The RAF could keep Britain's airports open if the Air Traffic Control assistants' action developed into an all-out strike, Mr Robert Adley, Conservative MP for Christchurch and Lymington, said yesterday (the Press Association reports).

"If people doing a job in a key sector of industry refuse to do it, someone should step in."

Flights cancelled, page 2

Top Muzorewa man may join Mr Sithole

From Michael Knipe
Salisbury, Aug 21

Dr Elford Gubbah, the vice-president of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council, announced his resignation today. He is the first senior official to leave the bishop's African nationalist faction in the past month.

Speculation is rife in African nationalist circles that the five will join the nationalist faction led by the Rev Ndabandabi Sithole and that this group may be prepared for an accommodation with the Rhodesian Government, which is hoping to bring about some form of internal political settlement between whites and blacks.

In the latest atrocity of the guerrilla war, 16 black civilian farm workers, men, women and children, were shot or burnt to death when a white-owned farm was raided at Odzani Junction yesterday evening. The farm lies 17 miles north of Umtali and 10 miles west of the Mozambique border.

Shore before the attack, Mr Roger Hawkins, the Minister in overall control of the Government's military operation, gave a warning that within the next six months, the country would suffer the major impact of the "increased manpower reserves" now available to the guerrillas.

It would be quite wrong for him to pretend that the country was not facing a difficult period, he admitted in a speech. There was a "very rough time ahead," he said, adding that the Government forces would not surrender but would win and show the world that those who

attempted to take power by the barrel of the gun would die by the gun.

Dr Gubbah, like the four previous defectors from Bishop Muzorewa's group, said he had resigned because of the organization's failure to promote unity among the rival nationalist factions. He claimed the ANC had become "a tool of the organization manipulated from outside the country". Dr Gubbah is a member of the national executive of the ANC, the national chairman, and the secretary for foreign affairs and international relations.

Dr Gubbah, who lost a power struggle for control of the externally-based Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu) and its guerrilla forces operating out of Mozambique to Mr Robert Mugabe, returned to Rhodesia eight weeks ago and has since been actively rebuilding his internal support with the apparent acquiescence of the government.

He said today he expects the five defectors from the UANC to join his faction, which is known as the African National Council (Sithole).

While Bishop Muzorewa retains massive popular support personally, Mr Smith's Government is clearly hoping that Mr Sithole may attract a respectable nucleus of what it regards as moderate black professional exiles.

Continued on page 4, col 4

Lucas shop stewards threaten to spread dispute throughout British industry

By Clifford Webb

Shop stewards representing the 1,200 Lucas toolroom workers whose official strike is already crippling much of the motor industry are now threatening to spread the dispute to toolrooms throughout the country.

Unless Lucas management make a substantial cash offer at today's meeting with officials of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers the stewards will seek "financial and physical support" from their colleagues in all ports, docks, road and rail centres.

One of their primary targets could be the considerable quantities of foreign-made electrical components which Leyland Cars and other motor groups are importing to keep their assembly lines going. A large proportion of these alternative supplies are being flown in from Lucas's South African company.

Mr Ron Morris, secretary of the Lucas shop stewards com-

mittee, confirmed over the weekend that his committee is also in contact with Mr Roy Fraser, leader of the 2,000 Leyland toolmakers who are now threatening strike action in support of their long campaign for separate bargaining rights.

The two sides in the Lucas dispute—now entering its eighth week—are meeting in Birmingham today under the auspices of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

Mr Jim Mortimer, ACAS chairman, is travelling from London to chair the meeting. The strike, which has made 9,500 Lucas workers idle, has cut deliveries of starter motors, alternators and headlamps to Leyland, Ford, Vauxhall and Chrysler. As a result, production of Leyland Princess IG and Spitfire models has stopped, with 3,500 workers laid off. Incomplete Allegros being stockpiled at Longbridge will be joined by other models.

The American motor companies, which escaped the full impact of the shortage because of their recent three-week holiday shutdown. But the factories are now in full production.

Assembly of Jaguar cars could stop within 48 hours. Some 700 men at Jaguar's Radford, Coventry engines and transmission plant began a strike last Friday in support of a £20 a week pay claim. A further 1,000 were laid off at the Browns Lane assembly plant.

In a front page statement in the group's newspaper today, Mr Alex Park, British Leyland's chief executive, tries to take some of the momentum out of the campaign now building up in his plants for wage increases of nearly 50 per cent.

Mr Park says: "The Government owns 95 per cent of British Leyland. It is plain that we must follow Government pay-policy for as long as it exists—whatever the company and the unions might wish to do. We have no option, and it is important that we all understand this."

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Continued on page 4, col 4



Five leaders of China meeting the members of the congress in Peking on Saturday. From left Chairman Hua, Mr Li Hsien-nien, Mr Wang Tung-hsing, Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, and Marshal Ye Chien-ying.

psies seal off t of A1 for wn horse race

ice in Nottinghamshire taking into complaints that it shut off seven miles of Great North Road with refuse and turned it into a course. The A1 is a 100-mile race, and the race was held in the town of Retford. The race was held on Saturday, and the winner was a horse named "The Gypsy". The race was held in the town of Retford, and the winner was a horse named "The Gypsy". The race was held on Saturday, and the winner was a horse named "The Gypsy".

Ethiopia fighting for its life, leader admits

Ethiopia is fighting for its very existence after suffering reverses on several different fronts, Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile-Mariam, leader of the military regime, has warned the country. Calling for mobilization of all Ethiopians, he said that large areas had been occupied by "secessionist traitors" in Eritrea, Ogaden and other areas, and ordered Somalia to withdraw its forces. Page 4

National Savings boost

July saw a huge inflow of funds into the National Savings Bank Investment Account after falling interest rates elsewhere suddenly made its yield attractive to institutional investors. National Savings are already well on their way towards surpassing last year's record intake. Page 15

Bhutto man for trial

The former chief of Pakistan's Federal Security Force, known as the private army of the deposed Prime Minister, Mr Bhutto, has been sent for trial by the High Court of Lahore for contempt of court. Page 5

Test team unchanged

The selectors have chosen the 12 players who regained the Ashes at Headingley for the final Test match starting at the Oval on Thursday. John Woodcock, page 7

Public funds for TUC education plan urged

A big increase in trade union educational facilities is planned by the Trades Union Congress to cope with the expected large increase in the number of workplace representatives by early 1980. A residential college will be necessary, the TUC says. The scheme would require substantial Government aid. Page 2

Tory hotel tax plea

A Conservative pamphlet suggests that hotels should be given the same tax and capital allowance privileges as industrial buildings. The pamphlet says Britain is the only EEC country not to allow an hotel a charge against depreciation. Page 3

Mr Lees confident: The Home Secretary has listed 10 economic indicators as evidence of "the turning of the tide"

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Move against MP: A motion to oust Mrs Maureen Colquhoun as Labour candidate for Northampton, North at the next election is to be debated tomorrow

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Space journey: America's Voyager is speeding away from Earth on its way to Jupiter and Saturn after overcoming difficulties

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Lebanon deaths: The worst fighting since the civil war has left 17 people dead

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Sri Lanka: After the announcement of a 35-hour curfew there is a rush on foot-shops

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Basque invasion fails

French riot police yesterday confronted several hundred Spanish Basques who tried to march across the frontier to Hendaye in France in protest at the imprisonment in France of a Basque nationalist. Eventually the marchers withdrew peacefully. However, there was violence during other weekend incidents. Page 4

Leader says: On "gentrification", from Mr William Bell and others: the rule of the Army in the North, from Mr Michael McNair-Wilson, MP, on clerical parliament for Europe, from Mr Christopher Mayhew and Lord Gladwyn

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Granchio Marx features, pages 5 and 12

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Cricket: Leicestershire lose by one run to Kent at Dunsborough; Athletics: Two world records at student games; Rowing: Good start for Britain in world championships

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Financial Editor: Institutional cash and the building societies; Monetary choices for the accountants; The question of foreign investment in Australian minerals

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HOME NEWS

200 arrests herald new football season

More than 200 football supporters were arrested when the first league matches of the season were played on Saturday. In the worst incident, a riot broke out at the A1 outside a Newcastle cafe and a coach was destroyed. Police said 36 people had been charged with offences, including breach of the peace and riotous behaviour.

The fighting at Leamington, North Yorkshire, broke out when Leeds supporters, turning from their team's match with Newcastle, and underland supporters, returned from Hull. Police said the trouble began when coaches of underland supporters passing Orchard Café came under attack from Newcastle fans. One coach driver stopped to investigate and the rest of the party came to a halt. Passengers then left the coaches to join the riot.

A free-for-all involving 250 and 300 people, police said. The fighting spread to the dual carriageway of A1 and several of the coaches were taken to hospital. Five coaches of supporters of Sunderland supporters, Ripon and four containing supporters at Northallerton were involved in the riot at Mansfield, Birmingham. In Ipswich, Merseyside and London, 40 arrests were made at seven matches in total.

At Mansfield, where Stoke was visiting for a second game, two policemen were injured in a disturbance in public house and taken to hospital. About thirty people were arrested. In Birmingham, 10 arrests were made at a Manchester United vs Birmingham City game. In Ipswich, 50 arrests were made at a game after the Arsenal game after a riot of supporters invaded the pitch before the kick-off. Merseyside, at the Everton-Liverpool game, 13 arrests were made and a large number were expelled from the ground.

Journey through Britain 7: A country parson's 60-hour week
The poor financial rewards of the clergy

By John Young

Kirkbymoorside, as its name suggests, lies on the edge of the North Yorkshire Moors. A few miles east, at Pickering, the road bends north to Whitby across some of the most dramatic scenery in England, a wild upland crossed by deep spectacular ravines with the giant moorland spheres of Fylingdales rising against the skyline.

The town reflects the unspoiled tranquility of the district. Further to the west, the dunes were a few days ago crawling with holiday crowds, the streets of Grassington and Kettlewell choked with cars and coaches, the roadside verges teeming with anoraks and rucksacks.

In Kirkbymoorside, little stirred in the still August sunshine. The Rev Lionel Clare plodded up the lane from the church, and his wife hastened down to warn him that a scruffy-looking stranger purporting to be from *The Times* had arrived at the vicarage unannounced.

Mr Clare was born in Liverpool but considers himself a Yorkshireman by upbringing and outlook. Before coming to his present parish he was at Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, and before that near Ilkley, and he is conscious of the difference, not just between north and south, but between the two Yorkshire, the industrialized and the rural.

"A vicar in this part of the world must maintain a much more personal ministry," he said. "I spend far more time visiting than I did in the south, because a visit means so much more."

"I think there is probably more respect for the clergy than in urban areas. In the north people watch and see if you are living up to what you preach."

But that also means that they come to you at all hours of the day and night, with all sorts of problems, not only their family and marital difficulties but also, for instance, when they have been made redundant and are worried about finding other employment.

"They take it for granted that you are there when you are wanted and just do not



The Rev Lionel Clare in the garden of his vicarage at Kirkbymoorside.

understand that you sometimes need time off."

In an irreligious age it might be thought that the life of a rural parson involves little more than occasional christenings and weddings, smiling benevolently at older women and mugging up his favourite sermon on brotherly love.

Mr Clare's description of a typical week is very different. He declares that he seldom works less than 60 hours; his parish covers about 100 square miles, comprising Kirkbymoorside itself, four villages of between fifty and 150 people, and a number of remote farms.

With strong Roman Catholic and Methodist influence in the district, the Church of England's share totals some 500 families and a regular congregation of about 150.

Mr Clare has cut his Sunday services to four to give himself time to travel and to collect his thoughts. Weekday mornings he spends in his office; then comes visiting until high tea about 5.30, then a variety of evening commitments, although he tries to keep two or three nights a week to spend with his wife, play bridge,

listen to music or tend his demanding large garden. His wife, who read psychology at Leeds University, usually accompanies him on his visits to what he calls the Dales, the outlying farms, which in winter are frequently fog or snow-bound.

Usually he has only one day off a week, and he frequently spends that day in his parish. His month's holiday gives him time to visit his two daughters and four grandchildren, and he may occasionally take a couple of days' break: "when I feel really tired or perhaps when there is a Test match on."

His devotion to cricket is one characteristic that conforms to the popular view of a rural parson. He formerly kept wicket for the St Alban's Diocesan XI, which won the ecclesiastical equivalent of the county championship.

The other is his lack of worldly wealth. His one "perk" is a modest house which is part of the living, a word that has an increasingly bitter ring. His stipend is a bare £2,400 a year, from which any extras in the way of, say, an Easter offering, are deducted.

His £800-a-year expenses allowance is supposed to cover the cost of driving 10,000 miles a year, stationery, telephone bills, and entertaining.

Mr Clare reckons he "subsides" the parish to the extent of between £300 and £400. Most clergyman's wives go out to work, he pointed out, because if their husbands took part-time jobs their earnings would also be deducted from their stipends.

The financial plight of the clergy has recently prompted an increasing militancy, and Mr John Sheppard, of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, reckons to have recruited more than a hundred reverend members. At an unprecedented recent meeting between union representatives and the Church Commissioners it was disclosed that a number of rectors and curates had been forced to draw social security pay.

The notion of fully unionized Men of God, although long accepted in Sweden, for instance, may still be difficult for the British to swallow. But, in Mr Clare's scarcely militant words, "it is becoming awfully hard to manage."

New appeal to Tate over Turner gallery

By Kenneth Cosling, Arts Reporter

The Turner Society has appealed to the Tate Gallery trustees to reconsider the rejection, for safety reasons, of Somerset House as a suitable place for a Turner gallery.

In a letter the society says: "We feel that perhaps it is time for a new approach to the 126-year-old problem of giving a priceless national heritage the pride of place it deserves."

It cites the present Somerset House exhibition, "London and the Thames", in support of its case, pointing out that about thirty museums and arts galleries, including the national galleries of several countries, have made loans of valuable works.

Maintaining that the bulk of Turner's art bequest to the nation remains locked away for the benefit of scholars and not the general public, the society suggests an alternative which, it says, would help to reverse past approaches and lead "to the full appreciation of Turner's art by the people of the nation to whom he bequeathed it."

Its own approach is an independent Turner gallery, which would organize series of relatively small, rotating exhibitions on a variety of themes, integrating watercolours, oils and other material in the bequest, from which each of the exhibitions was drawn.

The society also envisaged the establishment of a Turner study centre within the gallery.

The letter was in reply to one sent to the society last May by Lord Rotherwick, chairman of the Tate Gallery trustees, in which he reiterated the rejection of the objection to the housing of Turner's oil paintings at Somerset House: the lack of proper immediate control and danger from fire.

The trustees ventured no opinion on the housing of watercolours and drawings at Somerset House. That was the responsibility of the British Museum.

New move to replace woman Labour MP

By Arthur Osman

The next stage in an attempt by some Labour Party members in the Northampton, North, constituency to replace their MP, Mrs Maureen Colquhoun, will take place tomorrow night.

The merits of a motion seeking to replace her at the next general election will be debated in her presence by the 62 members of the general management committee. If it is decided that the motion has validity it will go forward to another special meeting late next month, which will decide whether to retain, or remove her.

The motion says: "This GMC feels that, in view of her recent statements and public behaviour, Mrs Colquhoun is no longer acceptable as the representative in Parliament of Northampton, North, constituency, and therefore urges its members not to adopt her as candidate at the next general election. We therefore resolve that she should be requested to give permission to select a new candidate."

Four months ago the influential Park ward, which has provided the local party with its chairman, secretary and two senior vice-chairmen, produced a motion of no confidence. Mrs Colquhoun said that it was not on the original agenda of the meeting. There were only 12 present, of whom 10 voted, but with a quorum of only five required the validity of the motion could not be doubted.

Since April the disaffection between the member and some of her senior supporters has simmered and occasionally boiled over with threats of legal action and appeals by her to Transport House.

The Labour majority at the last election was 1,538.

Mrs Colquhoun said yesterday that, as far as she was aware, there were six principal matters on which her opponents relied. The first was her remarks which appeared to support Mr Enoch Powell.

"It is increasingly difficult to talk intelligently about the race issue within the Labour Party," she said. "They prefer to attack Powell rather than attack the real problems of racial conflict."

She said that she had since received a vote of confidence over the issue.

Second was a question of railway season tickets. "I do not know what this is, other than a request I made a long time ago that the difference between men and women should be removed from tickets," she said.

The next complaint was about remarks concerning the Duke of Edinburgh when he made a political speech. Next was an incident with a car park attendant. "When I lost my temper after her new car was damaged and the car was broken."

The fifth concerned her attitude to noise abatement in the town, and the last was an obscure incident at the local general hospital. "I challenged this because I did not know what it was," she said. "They could not remember what it was, and they wanted to withdraw it, but I refused."

She continued: "I hope that on Tuesday the GMC will invalidate the Park ward resolution, which was carried through with less than a rural majority, for many members did not know the indictment was going to be discussed."

She said that she had also asked Transport House to inquire into the ward branch and to open tomorrow's meeting to the press. "I think it is terribly important that we should not have these 'trials' in the small back rooms of the Labour Party," she said.

Transport House had advised that that could not be allowed, but she would be appealing to the meeting to do it for the sake of justice.

Prank led to boy cyclist's death

Lee Fair, aged eight, of Sandhurst Avenue, Brighton, was killed while cycling along the pavement near his home on Saturday night.

A wire two other boys had stretched between a lamp-post and a hedge as a prank caught him across the throat.

ory plan to encourage vestment in tourism

Staff Reporter

Staff should be classed as trial buildings for taxation capital allowance purposes. Means of encouraging investment in tourism is among issues in a Conservative White Paper published today in an attempt to stimulate political interest of the tourist industry and its difficulties.

A press conference to launch the pamphlet Mr Robert, Conservative MP for Church and Lymington, of its authors, said that people working in the industry who were badly organized and not organized at all felt that this Government is predecessors.

The pamphlet Mr Adley, peer marketing director of South-east Holiday Inns of its and vice-chairman of Commons all-party tourism group, and Mr Conall, chairman of the Dover and East Kent, his co-author show that Britain is among EEC countries in showing the structure of a as a charge against depreciation for tax purposes.

A pamphlet says that a government should re-local authorities by Home Office circular of the availability of loans to small hotels guest houses to help them provide fire precautions.

The press conference Mr emphasized the need for

more uniformity in enforcing the Fire Precautions Act.

The Home Office had also done nothing to promote the facilities available to hotel owners under the loans Act. He gave an example of a new hotel which had been planned from the beginning in consultation with a fire prevention officer. Local government reorganization had led to another fire officer being involved and calling for £50,000 of changes in the construction.

The authors recommend that local authorities should have the power to require the registration of all hotels and guest houses and that universities competing with commercial inns in providing accommodation and food should have to conform to the same health, fire, employment and financial restraints.

They suggest the creation of tourism development areas, separate from industrial development areas, so as to channel whatever resources are available for tourism to areas where it is a dominant form of employment.

Reintroduction of roll-over taxation is suggested with repeal of development land tax, which is said to discourage the extension of hotels.

A *Policy for Tourism*, by Robert Adley, MP, and Conall Gregory (Conservative Political Centre, 32 Smith Square, London, SW1A 40p). Leading article, page 13

y restraint caused cut length of holidays

Staff Reporter

More than two fifths of holidays in Britain last year spent in self-catering accommodation, and only one in hotels or other types serviced accommodation, according to a survey published today.

The survey continues the trend to self-catering of the past year, sponsored by the Tourist Authority and Welsh, Scottish and Welsh boards, says.

There was also a slight decline in the duration of holidays. Last year the British spent an average of 43 million holidays in a lasting four or more days, slightly less than in the previous year. But short holidays lasting one to three nights,

increased from 27 million to 32 million. That amounted to 65 million nights, a 14 per cent increase on 1975.

The tourist organizations said that the figures seemed to reflect the squeeze on pay packets.

The homes of friends or relatives remained the most widely used individual form of holiday accommodation, accounting for 36 per cent of nights.

The survey shows that spending last year by British tourists at home and abroad reached a record £3,725m, including fares. That included £2,400m on trips taken within Britain.

British Home Tourism Survey 1976 (ETA, Queen's House, 64 St James's Street, London, SW1A 1NF, £1.75p).

lor, 81, relies 'God guesswork'

William Harper, aged 81, retired Southampton t, who plans to sail in Mediterranean, left Dartmouth yesterday for Weymouth, telling coastguards: "I'll turn right for Cherbourg."

Harper is reported to have caused concern since Barry, South Wales, 11 ago, because he knew about navigation, and his cruiser may be used.

arrived in Dartmouth on day from Falmouth after age that included a call to ask yachtsmen he was. At Newlyn, he "I have got a few compass and a pair of glasses, and if that is not, there is always God some guesswork."

Segrave Trophy goes to speedway rider

For the first time since its inauguration 47 years ago the Segrave Trophy has been awarded to a speedway rider, Peter Collins, the world champion, of England and Belle Vue, Manchester.

Announcing the award on Saturday, Lord Camden, chairman of the Segrave Committee, said: "This is not only the first time the trophy has gone to a speedway rider, but it is also only the second time it has gone to a motorcyclist. Geoff Duke receiving it in 1951."

The trophy, which commemorates Sir Henry Segrave, world land and water speed recordholder and great racing driver, goes to British subjects who display "courage, initiative and skill" and assist "the progress of mechanical development."

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WEST EUROPE

Angry Basque protest at holding of terror suspect in French jail

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Aug 21

Agitation for the release of a Basque activist imprisoned in France continued in the Basque provinces of Spain today during a weekend of violent clashes between demonstrators and police.

There was a new demonstration in San Sebastián today, as crowds joined about 100 people coming out of a church for a night of prayer. Similar prayers took place over the weekend in other Basque towns, and some protesters took part in a hunger strike. At the Maritane prison in San Sebastián, four political prisoners joined the hunger strike.

About 20,000 people took part in a march last night on the French coast in the Basque region, where leaders of the demonstration presented a written appeal for the release of a Basque activist imprisoned in France in connection with the kidnapping and murder of a Spanish millionaire earlier this summer.

At least 12 people were treated for injuries as a result of that demonstration, the second in two days in San Sebastián. In the first, on Friday night, five people were injured. Police used rubber bullets and smoke grenades to disperse demonstrators last night.

Authorities cancelled services on some city bus routes last night after rioters commandeered buses and parked them across streets. Some barriers, slashing their tyres so they could not be moved easily, were overturned or set on fire and a number of shop windows were smashed, either by demonstrators or by rubber bullets fired by police.

The violence has been denounced by spokesmen for Socialist and Christian Democratic political parties.

In Barcelona, an anonymous

The liner France may become Saudi hotel

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Aug 21

The former transatlantic liner France, which has been laid up at Le Havre since October, 1975, on offer to the highest bidder, may become the property of a Saudi Arabian company. It would become a floating hotel and restaurant.

M. Jean-Pierre Bourcade, the Minister for Equipment, said on Radio Luxembourg today that negotiations were in progress with this company but that press reports that agreement had been reached were premature.

The Compagnie Générale Maritime, the former French Line, said more than 100 offers had been made for the liner in the past 18 months, but of them leading to serious negotiations. Brazilian and Hong Kong companies had made bids.

Any hopes that the liner can revert to its former role and operate a regular passenger service are ruled out by the French authorities. Its operating costs are far too high, and it is not convertible to cruises or mass passenger traffic. It was conceived and built exclusively for well-heeled passengers on the North Atlantic route.

Two successive death blows were the devaluation of the dollar in 1972 and the quadrupling of oil prices.

Now moored in a remote part of the commercial docks of Le Havre, the pride of the French commercial fleet has become for the Compagnie Générale Maritime a huge white elephant which it would be glad to be rid of. The cost of upkeep last year amounted to 9.6m francs (about £1,300,000).

OVERSEAS



Dr Elliott Gabellah (right), who resigned yesterday from the United African National Council, in Salisbury at the weekend with the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, whose movement he is thought likely to join.

Slaughter of 16 Africans on farm

Continued from page 1

and businessmen and politicians with which it can negotiate.

Bishop Muzorewa, who has stated that he is interested only in an internationally supported constitutional settlement in accordance with the Anglo-American initiative, is still abroad after his meeting in London earlier this month with Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr Vance, the United States Secretary of State.

The massacre of the 16 unarmed civilian black farm workers occurred yesterday while they were indulging in a beer drink in their farm compound after work. Another 15 were wounded.

A police detective, Mr Peter Koko, told reporters taken to the scene that two separate groups of terrorists mounted the attack, one group hurling grenades and firing at the house of the farm owner, Mr Marcus Sleigh, the other attacking the labourers' compound half a mile away.

African families were dragged out of their huts, he said. Some managed to escape into the cotton fields and bush. The others were killed.

One of yesterday's victims was a pregnant woman. Another was a girl aged eight who suffered a bullet wound in the leg and dragged herself two miles into the bush before being found 12 hours after the attack.

Military headquarters also announced today the deaths of 10 guerrillas and "five civilians running with and actively assisting terrorist gangs" in recent actions by security forces. No details were given.

The communiqué added that another guerrilla was killed in a clash on August 13 and that a district security officer had recently been killed by infiltrators. Again, no details were given.

Dr es Salazam, Aug 21—President Nyerere of Tanzania said yesterday that Britain, the United States and the African "front-line" states are now agreed that the Rhodesian army will be dismantled as part of a settlement.

In Salisbury there was no official comment on this statement. Mr Jan Smith has repeatedly denied any suggestion that the white-armed forces would be done away with or radically altered.—Reuter.

Dutch Cabinet talks hinge on abortion reform

The Hague, Aug 21—Dutch political leaders meet here tomorrow for crucial talks aimed at averting the threatened collapse of efforts to form a new centre-left coalition Cabinet by resolving their differences over the abortion law reform.

A deep division on how to handle the abortion reform between the Labour Party and the Christian Democrats brought Mr Joop den Uyl's coalition negotiations to the verge of failure.

The Prime Minister, who has been trying to form a new government since the general election three months ago, will meet Mr Anders van Agt, the Christian Democratic leader, and other leaders tomorrow.

The Labour Party and Democrats' 66, the third party involved in the coalition talks, want abortion to be available on demand, subject to medical safeguards, while the Christian Democrats are pledged to allow it only if the mother's physical or mental health is at risk.—Reuter.

Bonn call to change law on force-feeding of prisoners

From Gretel Spitzer
Bonn, Aug 21

The hunger strike of 40 jailed terrorists, of whom about 15 are forcibly fed, has given rise to demands to change the law on prison force-feeding along British lines. In Britain, prisoners are served their meals and it is left to them to decide whether to eat it or not.

Several members of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist group have been on hunger strike for the past fortnight for improved jail conditions, with some of them in an intensive care unit.

In a radio interview, Herr Kurt Rebmann, the federal Attorney-General, today discussed the problem of the compatibility of force-feeding with human dignity and free will in his opinion, this raised the question whether or not Clause 101 of the law should be revised.

Under Clause 101 the prison authorities must force-feed an inmate on hunger strike if his life is in danger.

Herr Carl-Dieter Springer, a Christian Democratic member of the Bundestag's home affairs

Israeli Cabinet defends right of settlement

From Our Correspondent
Tel Aviv, Aug 21

The Cabinet issued a statement today defending Israel's right to start Jewish settlements concurrently with peace talks with the Arabs.

The official statement, made after the Cabinet's weekly meeting in Jerusalem, strongly took issue with criticism by Mr Rodding Carter, the American State Department's spokesman, of Israel's decision last week to start three new Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank. It conspicuously ignored criticism by Europeans and Arabs.

The statement said that the original decision to start the settlements had been taken on April 19, when the Labour-led Government was still in office, and it called Mr Carter's complaint "unjustified."

"Israel does not accept and cannot accept the assertion that settlement by Jews in the land of Israel is illegal," it stated.

"The Government of Israel reiterates that settlement does not and shall not constitute in any sense an obstacle to negotiations for peace treaties."

The Cabinet also approved a one-day visit to Britain by Mr Moshe Dayan, the Foreign Minister, to report to leaders of the Jewish community on the recent talks with Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State.

CAIRO: Egypt has started consultations with Arab and other countries on Israel's decision to establish the three new West Bank settlements, and on the Middle East in general, the newspaper Al-Ahram said today.

NEW YORK: Mr Vance was told by Egypt, Syria and Jordan during his recent Middle East trip that they were willing to sign peace treaties with Israel as part of an overall Middle East settlement. The New York Times reported today, Egypt and Jordan said also they would consider an American proposal that they also establish diplomatic relations with Israel, it added.—Reuter.

Voyager overcomes faults and heads for Jupiter

From Michael Bignon
Washington, Aug 21

America's Voyager spacecraft is speeding away from the Earth on the start of its long journey to Jupiter and Saturn, having overcome a number of difficulties that developed after its launch yesterday.

Soon after lift-off from Cape Canaveral, it appeared that its five most important measuring instruments had not deployed properly. The first signs reaching Earth were that the six long instrument boom was jammed against the side of the spacecraft.

One of the three gyroscopic guidance and navigation systems also appeared to be malfunctioning.

By yesterday evening, however, engineers were much happier. Although the boom still had not locked into place, it has extended to within a few degrees of where it is meant to be; and all three stabilizing

gyros turned out to be working properly.

There is a small difficulty still with one of the computers which switched itself off at launch, but this is now having its memory checked by the builders of the spacecraft, in Pasadena, California. No further manoeuvres will be attempted until the computer is found to be working.

The actual launch, using a Titan Centaur rocket, was flawless.

The 1,800lb spacecraft launched yesterday was designated Voyager 2. Although the craft was launched first, its sister ship, Voyager 1, which is to be launched on September 1, is to travel a faster trajectory and reach Jupiter in March, 1979, four months ahead of Voyager 2.

One off-chance that either of the spacecraft will one day bump into some intelligent being as it wanders into outer space, Voyager 2 took with it yesterday a special 12-inch copper photograph record of sounds of the Earth, messages from President Carter and Dr Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations, and diagrams and pictures of the Earth's biology and geology.

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'Kappler protest' bomb damages Italian consulate

Paris, Aug 21—A bomb exploded at the Italian consulate here during the night in an apparent protest against Italian attempts to extradite Herr Herbert Kappler, the escaped Nazi war criminal, from West Germany.

The bomb broke windows and damaged the consulate's front door but injured no one, a spokesman said. Pamphlets were later found in the letter box signed "SS France" claiming responsibility for the blast and expressing sympathy for the 70-year-old former Nazi colonel.

Herr Kappler, who is said to be dying of stomach cancer, was smuggled by his wife from a Rome military hospital last week in a trunk. He was serving life imprisonment for the reprisal shooting of 335 Italians in 1944.

Palma, Italy, Aug 21—Two petrol stations belonging to a West German company were blown up here today in an apparent protest against the escape of Herr Kappler. An anonymous telephone caller claimed the attacks were carried by the "New Partisan Movement" in protest against Herr Kappler's escape.—Reuter.

Lisbon journal sued over Swiss bank deal story

Lisbon, Aug 21—Portugal's Socialist Government has filed a criminal complaint against the leading independent weekly Expresso accusing it of reporting falsely that a "member of the Government" tried to change 7m escudos (about £106,000) in a Swiss bank.

A Cabinet statement, read on television at a peak viewing time last night, said the alarm caused by the story in the newspaper which has a circulation of 70,000 had contributed directly to speculation against the escudo at home and abroad.

The statement said Expresso had failed to produce even the shadow of a fact to back up the challenge to the government newspaper to identify the person involved.—Reuter.

Jail and flogging for attempted rape in emirate

Abu Dhabi, Aug 21—A Pakistani convicted of attempting to rape a minor has been sentenced to be flogged, jailed for two years and expelled from the United Arab Emirates, judicial sources said here today.

They said a sharia (Muslim religious) court had originally sentenced the man, Fadhul Hanan, to 60 lashes and three months' jail. In the review stage, the jail sentence was increased to two years' imprisonment in addition to the lashes.

The sources also said that a Lebanese rapist, Hassan Abdul-Majid, sentenced earlier this month to be flogged in public and to be jailed for 12 years for assaulting two foreign women, had appealed against his sentence.—Reuter.

Private service in memory of Groucho Marx

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Aug 21

As an avalanche of tributes to Groucho Marx, the comedian, poured in from American show business personalities, a private memorial service was held today in Los Angeles at the home of his son Arthur.

Details of the funeral of Mr Marx, who died in hospital on Friday at the reputed age of 86, have not been released, at the request of the family, to avoid publicity. Although Mr Marx said he would be buried in a "buried near a straight man", he also indicated his wish to be cremated.

One friend has recalled that on his eighty-second birthday Mr Marx was asked how he wanted to be remembered. "Alive. If not that way, then dead," he replied.

Obituary, page 14

17 die in Lebanon's worst clash since civil war

Beirut, Aug 21—At least 17 people were killed and many more wounded today in an outbreak of fighting between Christians and Muslim-Druse villagers in central Lebanon, police said.

Most of the deaths occurred when the Arab League peace force, dominated by Syria, intervened to stop the fighting, and fired rockets into the village of Brith, killing 12 people, they said.

This was the worst fighting between Christians and Muslims since Lebanon's 15-month civil war was ended last November by Syrian military intervention.

The fighting reportedly began in the mixed Christian-Druse village of Brith, 15 miles south-east of Beirut, when Christians attending a funeral started firing in the air, a traditional Lebanese sign of mourning.

The Druse villagers "were provoked by the firing" and fighting ensued in which three people were killed, the police added. Arab peace force troops rushing to Brith were fired on and returned fire, shooting rockets at the village.

Two people were killed in a clash in the nearby village of Bsaba, the police said.

In an apparent effort to prevent panic, the police and the Arab peace force denied the most serious of the fighting for most of the day. The confirmation came late at night, when most people were at home.

Immediately after the fighting peace force reinforcements, mostly Syrian, were put throughout the Chouf Mountain region behind Beirut.

The last flare-up in the Chouf region was last month, after the assassination of Kamal Jumblatt, the hereditary chief of the Druse sect.—AP.

Ethnic parliaments win support

From Our Correspondent
Cape Town, Aug 21

The Government's plan for drastic constitutional changes in South Africa has been well received by National Party MPs.

Starting tomorrow at the Cape provincial congress of the National Party, Mr Vorster, the Prime Minister, will be seeking support from his party's grass roots before introducing legislation to amend the constitution.

Judging by yesterday's meeting of the National Party's parliamentary and provincial caucus in Cape Town, Mr Vorster is likely to get the endorsement he wants from the rank and file.

Support, a Johannesburg Sunday newspaper, supporting the National Party, was enthusiastic about the new constitutional proposals today. The Sunday Times, which supports the Opposition, found the proposals "inadequate and flawed" but "representing some progress".

The main flaw, in the view of the Sunday Times and of Opposition politicians in general, is that the proposals make no provision for the urban Africans.

Critics also point out that the plan to institute direct election of members of equal status for whites, Coloureds (mixed blood) and Indians—is bristled with practical difficulties.

The ethnic parliaments are to choose a president with far-reaching executive powers. But the urban Africans are to have no place

Ethiopian leader fears for country's survival

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Aug 21

Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile-Marjam, the Ethiopian military leader, admitted during a weekend announcement of general mobilization in an effort to overcome the assaults on his regime, that Ethiopia was fighting for its existence on a range of different fronts.

The main force of his speech, delivered on radio and television, was directed at Somalia. He called on President Barre to "heed Mussolini's history and fate" and immediately withdraw his troops from Ethiopia.

In reports today of the recent heavy fighting round the town of Dire Dawa, an important industrial centre on the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway, the Ethiopian news agency claimed that heavy ground and air attacks had been repulsed, that large numbers of Somali prisoners had been taken and much war material captured.

In his address, Colonel Mengistu spoke of an open war of aggression and admitted that large areas had been occupied by "secessionist traitors" in Eritrea, the Ogaden and elsewhere. He called for general mobilization, he said, because "war fronts are being opened against us from every corner" in a "coordinated conspiracy" aimed at obliterating Ethiopia.

He said Somali aims were not restricted to Ethiopia but included Djibouti and parts of Kenya.

"Our regular and militia forces are engaged in a life-and-death struggle in the areas of Dire Dawa, Harar and Jijiga. We have conclusive proof that the eastern and northern war fronts, as well as

the political offensive, are being coordinated from our command quarters."

Colonel Mengistu claims that the forces of "Somali Iraq and Syria, who had invaded Ethiopia in the name of the phantom Western Somali Liberation Front", planned to declare a government in Ethiopia which would then be recognized by "anti-Ethiopian regimes". This government would then claim that it sought union with Somalia.

He complained that United States, after "blowing" the supply of arms to Ethiopia, was now supplying Somalia. He made no specific reference to Britain, which also agreed in principle to supply arms to Somalia.

The Ethiopian news agency said today that Ethiopia repulsed strong attacks on Dire Dawa, capturing two BA rocket launchers, three ion loaded with rockets, numerous guns and eight T-55 tanks "equipped with anti-aircraft, rocket and sophisticated communications". A Somali MIG21 also shot down, the agency claimed.

It said 500 regular Soviet troops were killed and between 400 and 500 wounded. Sudanese soldiers were also found dead in one tank and an unidentified "white mercenary" had been beheaded by the Somalis in an attempt to hide his identity, the agency claimed.

It added that five Ethiopian aircraft were destroyed on the ground and tanks and other installations were damaged. It said members of Ethiopian defence squads died and between 300 and 500 were wounded.

Desert experts draw up plan to stop land loss

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Aug 21

Forty scientists and administrators of the British, French and American associations for the advancement of science, start a week's seminar here tomorrow in preparation for the first United Nations Conference on Desertification (UNCOD).

The seminar aims to provide a scientific background for the full conference by identifying and agreeing on a range of critical indicators to determine where and to what extent desertification is taking place.

A preliminary list of indicators was drawn up at a seminar in the United States in June. This will now be revised. The main categories identified in June were physical indicators (rainfall, dust storms, salinization, soil erosion), bio-agricultural indicators (plant species distribution and frequency, biomass productivity, soil fertility and indicators of human being (migration, nutrition, population structure, biodiversity).

Three places will then be selected where these indicators will be tested, and a full report can be prepared early next year.

The seminar will also review the final draft of the plan of action drawn up for the UN conference, with a view to filling any critical gaps in it. The eventual objective is a world plan of action to combat desertification.

A disastrous six-year drought of the Sahel, the southern rim of the Sahara, brought the famine into being.

More than a third of world's land surfaces is desert or semi-desert, conference organizers point out. One estimate is that 14 million acres of productive land are being lost year to desert encroachment.

Anniversary call for release of Charter 77 men

Prague, Aug 21—The ninth anniversary of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia passed quietly today, although an appeal was made for the release of "political prisoners".

The emergence this year of the human and civil rights manifesto Charter 77 has made it clear that the reformist experience of 1968 is not forgotten. Some charter advocates are in jail, while others are in the limelight.

Their statement mentioned eight men who, the signatories said, faced criminal charges just for acting according to their conscience.—Reuter.

Check on Cart bills for flights in bank's aircr

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Aug 21

The White House has asked that the Carter Campaign records are checked to see if the National Bank of Georgia has been bused for two campaigns.

Mr Carter made in 1977 board an aircraft belonging to the bank, then headed by Bert Lance, who is now Budget Director.

Mr Jody Powell, the President's spokesman, said it was only a question of a few dried dollars, but that if it was any doubt "it would our inclination to go ahead."

Minister to rule on Briton extradition

From Our Correspondent
Athens, Aug 21

The final decision on extradition of Frank Mr. Briton wanted both in Greece and Britain, rested in the hands of the Greek Minister of Justice today.

The Greek judiciary's decision on the extradition case was completed yesterday, when the Supreme Court upheld the decision of the Athens Appeal which granted the extradition requests of both countries. Courts left it to the Minister of Justice to decide on precedence should be given to Britain or Austria.

Mr. Maples, who has been himself in court as a defendant, in connection with a \$250,000 jewellery fraud, a robbery of a West End branch of the American Express, and thefts of antique shops.

The Austrian government requested his extradition in connection with an armed robbery of a bank in Vienna.

The Justice Minister's decision was not expected to be a seven-month prison term ensuring Greece's extradition of the man and the ruling that he must continue to serve his sentence.

Chi arm

Manila place law co

Mr I

ham Forest. Undoubtedly, Forest's 3-1 victory at Everton was the finest, most surprising result of the year. The manager, Jimmy Clough, remained true to his new modesty by saying no more than, "We played really well."

The infant season will not reveal his character for a month or so, but there were ominous yelps from London, with Arsenal losing a watered-down match at Ipswich, West Ham playing poorly at home to the second division, and the new young first division residents losing 3-0 to West Bromwich Albion, and Queen's Park Rangers' unimpressive performance in the new presence of Enzo Bearzot, the Italian manager, who said he was concerned that Mr. Greenwood might make a mistake and get a heat at Wembley. If nothing else, the new appointment has spread

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Multi Era

Villa ahead.

passes

pass out to the wing left Carrodus with Clement approaching at speed, Carrodus neatly swerved to avoid the tackle and placed a fine shot past Parkes. Rangers revived

supper when he belatedly edged into the penalty area. Eastoe, whose quiet efficiency tends to be overlooked by spectators, was the opportunist who scored Rangers' goal when Bowles headed on Masson's free kick but Villa were not concerned.

They hope to have Gray and Robson fit for Wednesday's match against Manchester City. Rangers will not have Francis ready in time for the crucial clash with Wolverhampton. The slogan for a new season could be: "Physiotherapists Rule OK."

ASTON VILLA: RANGERS: P. Parker, D. Clement, L. Gillett, J. Hobbs, G. Eastoe, G. Francis, J. B. Williams, J. Bowles, J. Masson, J. Eastoe.

ASTON VILLA: J. Rimmey, J. Greaves, A. Smith, J. Phillips, J. Little, G. Cowan, A. Cropley, J. Roberts.

Referee: A. W. Gray, Great Yarmouth.

Match: West Germany, Age 20.—Kevin Keegan's new club, Hamburg, coasted to a 4-1 win over amateur side FSV Mainz 05, in a friendly match on Tuesday night. Keegan did not score. Hamburg's scorers were Magath (2), Ripp and Keller.—Reuter.

[illegible]

YUGOSLAV LEAGUE: Crvena Zvezda, Belgrade 4; Buducnost, Titograd 3; Vojvodina, Novi Sad 2; Vojka, Mostar 1; Radnicki, Nis 0; Dinamo, Zagreb 0; OFK Beograd 1; Hajduk, Split 4; Zvezda, Kostolac 1; Velebit, Metkic 0; 0; Osijek 2; Sloboda, Tuzla 1; Karlovo 0; Rijeka 0; Olimpika, Ljubljana 1; Brestova, Lusa 1; Zagreb, Partizan, Belgrade 0.

RUSSIAN LEAGUE: Dinamo Kiev 8, Chornomorets Odessa 0; Dinamo Tbilisi 1; Dinamo Moscow 1; Kalma Alma-Ata 3; Zenith Leningrad 3; Ararat Yerevan 1; Central Army 3; Spartak 3; Dnepropetrovsk 0; Shakhtyrs Donetsk 1; Neftchi Baku 1; Wings of the Soviets Kalmyzhov 0.

plump for his team

The unorthodox Blair replaces that dependable kicker Eacy and confirms the generally adventurous team selection. The world XV has now very been named.

SOUTH AFRICA: D. Sevanan, G. G. Bothwell, J. D. Freneman, H. Pendergast, B. Blair, B. Wolcott, R. C. Cowell, D. Du Preez, P. Veldman, M. Van der Merwe, T. Smithe and N. Du Picquet.

Sydney, Aug. 21.—The Australian Rugby Union have today that the visit of their president, Mr Bill MacLoughlin, to South Africa should not be construed as a change in policy by the union on the question of official sporting ties with that country. The ARU treasurer and executive committee-man John Howard was comment-

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"The ARU won't approve or condone official games with South Africa. That's our current policy and we have cooperated with the Australian Government in this matter generally", Mr Howard said.

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SOUTH AFRICA: G. Severson, G. Gernsheim, C. G. Sutherland, D. Frankman, H. Pongstler, H. Blair, B. Wolmar, J. G. Gernsheim, D. G. Gernsheim, D. Du Plessis, P. Verheijman, M. van der Merwe, L. Rouman, T. Smiters and M. Du Plessis.

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The ARU would not approve or condone official contact with South Africa. "That's our current policy and we have cooperated with the Australian Government in this matter generally," Mr Howard said.

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MORE ABOUT
PAGE

APPOINTMENTS ON S 11 AND 21

Educational & Public Appointments

AUSTRALIA

Applications are invited for the following posts, for which applications close on the dates shown. SALARIES (unless otherwise stated) are as follows:

Professor SA3,125 Research Lecturer SA14,345-24,174 Senior Lecturer SA19,560-24,174 Further details, conditions of appointment and application forms will be obtained from The Association of Commonwealth Universities, (A.C.U.), 20 Gordon Square, London WC1H 9PP.

James Cook University of North Queensland LECTURER IN MODERN LANGUAGES

Applicants should have at least a first class honours degree in a modern language, preferably a European language, and a minimum of two years' postgraduate study in the language. The successful applicant will be responsible for the teaching of the language to students in the Faculty of Arts. The successful applicant will be responsible for the teaching of the language to students in the Faculty of Arts. The successful applicant will be responsible for the teaching of the language to students in the Faculty of Arts.

Australian National University LECTURER (2 POSTS)

Faculty of Law. The successful applicant will be responsible for the teaching of the law to students in the Faculty of Law. The successful applicant will be responsible for the teaching of the law to students in the Faculty of Law.

University of New South Wales LECTURER IN ENGLISH

Faculty of Arts. The successful applicant will be responsible for the teaching of the English language to students in the Faculty of Arts. The successful applicant will be responsible for the teaching of the English language to students in the Faculty of Arts.

University of Queensland SENIOR LECTURER IN OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Applicants should hold a professional qualification in Occupational Therapy. The successful applicant will be responsible for the teaching of Occupational Therapy to students in the Faculty of Health Sciences.

LECTURER IN VETERINARY ANATOMY

Applicants should hold appropriate qualifications in Veterinary Anatomy. The successful applicant will be responsible for the teaching of Veterinary Anatomy to students in the Faculty of Veterinary Science.

BRYANSTON SCHOOL BLANDFORD

HVC 430 Boys and 140 Girls. A PART-TIME TEACHER. The successful applicant will be responsible for the teaching of the English language to students in the Faculty of Arts.

LECTURER IN VETERINARY ANATOMY

Applicants should hold appropriate qualifications in Veterinary Anatomy. The successful applicant will be responsible for the teaching of Veterinary Anatomy to students in the Faculty of Veterinary Science.

University of Melbourne LECTURER (LIMITED TENURE) IN TRANSPORT ENGINEERING

Department of Civil Engineering. The successful applicant will be responsible for the teaching of Transport Engineering to students in the Faculty of Engineering.

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Milton Keynes Development Corporation

SOUTH MILTON KEYNES DIVISION

The following vacancies have arisen in the Corporation's Archaeology Section:

ASSISTANT SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST

Ref: T/1474
£4,395-£4,845 plus £312 Income Supplement plus further supplement of 5% (with minimum of £2.50 maximum of £4.00 a week).
An archaeologist is required to assist the Senior Archaeologist on excavations covering all periods in the designated area of Milton Keynes New City, which covers 32 square miles of North Buckinghamshire. The present unit consists of nine established and contract staff based at Bradwell Abbey Field Centre.
Applicants should preferably have a degree or postgraduate diploma in archaeology and/or considerable field experience including the direction of excavations. Proof of ability to work under rescue conditions, to publish, and to involve the local societies and the public will be looked for in a successful applicant. Starting salary will be within the above range. Candidates with less experience may be considered for appointment within a salary scale £3,825-£4,239.
The Corporation's conditions of service include full removal expenses, legal expenses for house sale and purchase, seating-in allowance, free life assurance and a generous separation allowance for up to four months.

ASSISTANT ARCHAEOLOGIST

Ref: T/1475
£3,366-£3,708 plus £312 Income Supplement plus further supplement of 5% (with minimum of £2.50 maximum of £4.00 a week).
Applicants are invited for the post of Assistant Archaeologist. Applicants should preferably have a degree and/or considerable experience in post-excavation work and publication, particularly of finds of the Roman and Medieval periods. The appointment will be made until 31 March 1978 in the first instance and will be renewable annually thereafter. There is an optional superannuation scheme.

Applications QUOTING THE APPROPRIATE REFERENCE NUMBER AND JOB TITLE should be sent to the Personnel Manager, Milton Keynes Development Corporation, Wavendon Tower, Wavendon, Milton Keynes MK17 8LX, by not later than 19 September 1977.

Universities of Cambridge and Oxford

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in the Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge. The successful applicant will be responsible for the teaching of Archaeology to students in the Faculty of Archaeology.

Queen Mary College

DEPARTMENT OF MATERIALS

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in the Department of Materials, Queen Mary College. The successful applicant will be responsible for the teaching of Materials to students in the Faculty of Materials.

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIP

For work with Dr. C. K. N. Davies on the structure and properties of polymers. The successful applicant will be responsible for the teaching of Polymers to students in the Faculty of Polymers.

LECTURER/LECTURING FELLOW IN PREHISTORY OR ANTHROPOLOGY

The appointment will be in the Department of Prehistory and Anthropology, University of Cambridge. The successful applicant will be responsible for the teaching of Prehistory and Anthropology to students in the Faculty of Prehistory and Anthropology.

LECTURER IN FILM STUDIES

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Film Studies, University of Cambridge. The successful applicant will be responsible for the teaching of Film Studies to students in the Faculty of Film Studies.

GENERAL VACANCIES

Applications are invited for various general vacancies in the University of Cambridge. The successful applicant will be responsible for the teaching of various subjects to students in the Faculty of General Studies.

BANKING EXECUTIVE

Active and experienced person required to act as Chief Executive of an expanding banking company based in the Manchester area. This is a challenging and permanent position demanding a very full knowledge of commercial banking.

Reply in confidence giving personal details and full information of career to date to: Mr. Bernard Pendergast, Eric Mearns & Co., Chartered Accountants, 3 & 4 Great Marlborough St., London W1V 2AR.

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Applications are invited for various domestic and catering situations. The successful applicant will be responsible for the teaching of Domestic and Catering to students in the Faculty of Domestic and Catering.

BUTLER-MUSCAT-OMAN

Immaculate European Butler/Waiter aged between 25 and 45 who has preferably worked abroad before required for business in the Manchester area. This is a challenging and permanent position demanding a very full knowledge of commercial banking.

HOW'S YOUR SALADE NICOISE?

Our Staff Chef/Waiter was so good at his job that he was promoted to Chef/Waiter. The successful applicant will be responsible for the teaching of Chef/Waiter to students in the Faculty of Chef/Waiter.

COUPLE REQUIRED

By contract in S.W.1. Position of couple required for various reasons. The successful applicant will be responsible for the teaching of Couple to students in the Faculty of Couple.

UNIVERSITY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA (PORT MORESBY)

Applications are invited for the following posts:

1 PROFESSOR OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY

The appointee must have a background in social anthropology and/or sociology and a proven interest and experience in applied research. He/she will be expected to participate in the development of the Department of Anthropology and Sociology.

2 PROFESSOR OF BIOLOGY

The appointee will need demonstrated academic excellence and creative teaching ability. He/she will be expected to participate in the development of the Department of Biology.

3 PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS

Applicants should possess a distinguished academic record with a background in pure and applied mathematics. He/she will be expected to participate in the development of the Department of Mathematics.

Applications should be sent to the University of Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby, by not later than 19 September 1977.

New Zealand UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Education. The successful applicant will be responsible for the teaching of Education to students in the Faculty of Education.

University of Nairobi

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Education. The successful applicant will be responsible for the teaching of Education to students in the Faculty of Education.

University of London

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Education. The successful applicant will be responsible for the teaching of Education to students in the Faculty of Education.

University of Exeter

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Education. The successful applicant will be responsible for the teaching of Education to students in the Faculty of Education.

University of London

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University of Otago

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Wellington Clinical School of Medicine

LECTURER OR SENIOR LECTURER IN COMMUNITY HEALTH

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer or Senior Lecturer in Community Health. The successful applicant will be responsible for the teaching of Community Health to students in the Faculty of Community Health.

University of Rhodesia

CHAIR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Applications are invited for the post of Chair of Political Science. The successful applicant will be responsible for the teaching of Political Science to students in the Faculty of Political Science.

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WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL, SUFFOLK

APPOINTMENT OF BURSAR

The Governors of Woodbridge Endowed Schools wish to appoint a Bursar in April 1978, the present Bursar having reached retirement age.

Woodbridge School, a member of the G.B.A., is a Day Grant School which has declared for independence. The duties will be based on these endorsed by Bursars' Association and will be carried out in operation with an Endowment Finance Officer, who also to be appointed.

Assistance with housing and/or education may be available if appropriate. Fuller particulars and Forms of Application may be obtained from The Clerk to Governors of the Woodbridge Endowed Schools, 23, Street, Woodbridge, IP12 1DN, and should be returned not later than 12th September, 1977.

SECKFORD FOUNDATION, WOODBRIDGE

APPOINTMENT OF FINANCE OFFICER

The Governors of the Seckford Foundation wish to appoint a Finance Officer to take control of the Seckford Foundation and its various activities which include Woodbridge School (500 pupils), the Seckford almshouse managed estate in London, and an important investment portfolio. The appointment is one calling for initiative and tact, as well as experience in management accounts. A scholastic qualification is not necessary.

Salary will be commensurate with experience and ability, and assistance with housing and/or education may be available, if appropriate. Fuller particulars and Forms of Application may be obtained from The Clerk to the Governors of the Seckford Endowed Schools, 23, Street, Woodbridge, IP12 1DN, and should be returned not later than 12th September, 1977.

Alhambra Bello University

FOURTH YEAR COLLEGE

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Education. The successful applicant will be responsible for the teaching of Education to students in the Faculty of Education.

University of Sierra Leone

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Appointments Vacant

GENERAL VACANCIES

Lord Chalfont

Why we cannot afford to say that revolution could never happen here

A great and ominous change is taking place in the affairs of this country, and in the wake of its most recent manifestations I make no apology for raising once more a subject to which I have devoted some attention in the past—that of the delicate balance between freedom and order in society. It is clear from the reaction to recent events at the Grunwick factory, the National Front march in Lewisham and the by-election campaign in Birmingham that there is great public concern about the increasing use of force in the pursuit of political ends; and it would be as well to face the indisputable fact that political minorities in Britain are becoming more and more arrogant and contemptuous in their readiness to advocate and use violence against anyone who dissents from their views. Furthermore, savage, organized attacks on the police are no longer the monopoly of Irish thugs in the streets of Belfast and Londonderry—they are becoming a familiar part of life in the towns of Britain itself. The rule of law is every day being openly challenged.

It would, I think, be generally agreed that the rule of law is an essential ingredient of a civilized society. This, it is true, reflects a basic political dilemma, since the rule of law inevitably implies the freedom of individuals to act as they please.

The attempt to resolve this paradox has been at the heart of political philosophy through the ages. It has been said that liberty cannot be absolute, that it means in effect the right of

each individual to act as he wishes, provided that in doing so he does not restrict the freedom of other individuals to do the same. Professor Hayek has recently defined liberty as "that condition of man in which coercion of some by others is reduced as much as possible in society". Much earlier, Edmund Burke wrote of "a manly, moral, regulated liberty" and went on to define it as liberty combined with peace and order. It is, indeed, difficult to improve upon his articulation of the need for the reconciliation of freedom and the rule of law—to temper these opposite elements of liberty and restraint in one consistent system requires much thought, deep reflection, a sagacious, powerful and combining mind.

It does, indeed, and I think we are now entitled to ask ourselves, as Burke asked himself of the French National Assembly, whether these qualities are present in the political leadership of this country. It is clear that without order in society there can, in fact, be no true freedom, since in conditions of disorder or of anarchy, brute force becomes the final arbiter; there is then no freedom for the weak because they have to abide by the rule of the strong. *Inter arma leges silent*—when the fighting begins, the law is helpless.

The fighting has begun partly because successive governments of this country have failed to understand that within our society a growing number of people are prepared to take advantage of the toleration extended to them by a democratic society to strike at the very roots of what that society stands for. These people know that

The factors which create conditions for drastic and violent social change include weak political leadership, crisis in the economy and disenchantment with traditional values

there are certain rights so fundamental to the concept of human liberty that a democratically elected majority will always be reluctant to interfere with them. Freedom of speech and assembly are pre-eminent among these rights; and so we are faced with a double threat. On the one hand extremists of one kind exercise the right of free assembly to march "peacefully" through the streets of our towns. They are breaking no law, and yet they know that their professed beliefs strike at one of the fundamental values of a compassionate and civilized social order (in which they themselves are suffering to exist)—namely, the acceptance by society of the need to accommodate within itself minorities of every kind, racial, political or religious. Against these provocations from the fascists of the right are now arrayed the bolder forces of the fascists of the left. No one should be deceived into

thinking that their concern is to protect the besieged racial minorities. Their strategic aim is nothing less than the destruction of our political system; and their immediate target is the police force, which alone stands between the ordinary citizen and the rule of mob violence.

It is time that the Government acted to destroy the growing tyranny of these minorities. For too long the patient citizens of our capital city have had their daily lives disrupted and made miserable by an apparently endless succession of marches and demonstrations. It seems that scarcely a week passes without the appearance of official notices warning people to stay away from this area or that, so that the streets may be left clear for some procession or other bearing banners with strange devices, chanting mindless slogans, driving pedestrians off the streets, forcing motorists to crawl be-

hind them, and requiring the attention of large numbers of police who might be more usefully employed elsewhere. It might be argued—and it almost certainly will be argued—never two or more trends radically are gathered together that this is a small price to pay for liberty. But it is time we asked the crucial question—whose liberty?

Today the majority of our people are faced not simply with inconvenience and frustration as a result of the behaviour of militant minorities. They are threatened with wanton damage to their property, with obscenity, insult and physical violence. It is not enough any longer to say that the police are there to protect them, for the police themselves are being viciously attacked and are now hard pressed to protect themselves. The duty of the Government is to secure the interests of the majority of the people and, in doing so, they must not allow the activities of the minority, they are doing no more than preserve the precious balance between freedom and order. No fundamental human right is eroded by removing the right of political thugs, whether of the right or the left, to use our streets as a battleground and our policemen as targets for their savagery.

This is not simply a matter of abstract political philosophy—it has a more direct and disturbing relevance. Any comprehensive study of the nature of revolution suggests that there are a number of factors which, if they coincide, create conditions for drastic and violent social change. They include weak and discredited political leadership; crisis and insta-

bility in the economy; rapid social change resulting in a growing disenchantment with traditional structures and values; and a state of hostility between the ruling establishment and a militant intelligentsia. If, in contemporary Britain, all this has an ominously familiar ring, it does not necessarily mean that bloody revolution is imminent. It does, however, suggest that the state of our nation is not so secure, safe and stable that we can contemplate with equanimity the activities of violent revolutionaries openly dedicated to the destruction of parliamentary democracy.

Our rulers would therefore be wise to realize that as Lord Justice Scarman said in his Goodman Lecture a few months ago, the rule of law is needed by them just as much as by the people over whom they exercise power. If they do not accept it, and resolutely enforce it, the inevitable result may, in the long run, be violent revolution. Already there are too many centres of power in this country where the concept of legal control is held in contempt. If this disease is allowed to spread to the political mobs in the streets the result will be disaster. In one of his most powerful political essays, George Orwell described the folly of those who saw away at the branch on which they sit, unaware that what lies below is not a bed of roses, but a cesspit full of barbed wire. If we are eventually precipitated into tyranny and oppression, it will be very little consolation to discover that we are in the company of those who wielded the saw.

C. Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977

Inflation waters down Tory tax credits

The Conservative Party is preparing to resurrect the tax credit scheme as a major election platform. Two senior shadow ministers have made it clear that the party now see the scheme as a tax cutting measure rather than an addition to public expenditure, and considerable study is going on to revise the scheme.

So far, no clear details have emerged of the kind of scheme an incoming Conservative government would like to see. But it will not be as generous as the original proposals, which would have cost £5,000m to introduce and mean child credits of £4 a week instead of the present £1 and £1.50 paid as child benefits.

The original scheme, which involved ending all personal allowances and other relief set against tax in return for "credits" against tax liability, would have begun next April but for the February, 1974, election. The Conservatives still reckon that it would take about five years to introduce a revised version, but are now working towards a phasing-in scheme.

First, they would want to complete the transfer of child tax allowances into child benefits, which is scheduled to take place by April, 1979, apart from a small residual allowance for children aged 11 and over. Secondly, they would bring in pensioners by converting the value of personal allowances and age relief into "credits" to be set against tax liability. Lastly, they would bring in the rest of the population.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, shadow spokesman for Social Services, believes that tax credits are still the only runner in the race to find some way of simplifying the income tax and social security systems. Even though the more expensive scheme first proposed in 1973 has now been ruled out, he believes it could still have a great impact on poverty.

Experts in Whitehall are dubious about all the claims Mr Jenkin and his colleagues make for a revised scheme. They accept that it could be introduced at a saving to the Exchequer, if it were simply based on converting existing allowances into credits because extra revenue would come from taxing short-term national insurance benefits, including unemployment and sickness pay. But the social objectives of the original scheme would not be met if savings were made, or a reduced scheme was introduced.

Mr Jenkin believes that 700,000 pensioners could be flooded off supplementary benefits by converting their existing tax allowances into credits. In Whitehall, the figure quoted is 27,000 and officials point out that a scheme that phased in pensioners before everyone else

would have the snag of making pensioners the only group to be taxed on all their income. A crude estimate based on current figures shows that about four million single pensioners might gain £1.40 a week and two million married couple pensioners £2 a week at the present standard rate of income tax.

However, some progress towards the original aims of a tax credit scheme has already been made. The proportion of supplementary benefits paid from a quarter in December 1972 to a fifth in December 1976 has halved because about 200,000 pensioners have found themselves better off claiming rate rebates, rather than claiming supplementary benefits which for most of them are little more than a lifeline. More people are retiring with sufficient occupational pensions to take them above the supplementary benefit level.

Mr Jenkin asserts that the revised scheme would help alleviate the "poverty trap" reducing reliance on means tests, so that fewer people would lose part of their welfare benefits as their incomes rose. But it is now much more difficult to abolish the family credit supplement, a component of the poverty scheme which involves a marginal rate of 50 per cent, because it has risen so much over the years.

This November, the new means test for a one-person family will rise to £9.50 a week. To ensure that no one is receiving the supplement, worse off, therefore, credit for the first child will have to be £9.50 a week. It is no chance that the new handling of child benefits will deal with differential before 1980.

Any tax credit scheme will be of help to people who are in work but below the threshold, because they are not in receipt of the family credit allowances they are now unable to claim. I was about 800,000 people floated out of tax in the measures this year, but included few families with children who are a prime target for Mr Jenkin.

It would not help the poor—people on supplementary benefits—and it would create difficulties for some groups. Tax credit scheme would be taxing all income, but some people in full-time receipt of tax-free war pen and others receive the tax allowance.

The view in Whitehall is that inexpensive scheme would not float many people off supplementary benefits, and the bulk of any savings would go to the better off-thirds of the population.

It is now doubtful the scheme would save administrative costs by reducing power. Mr Jenkin places hope in the Conservative plan to cut the Inland Revenue but they will not begin until 1980 and will not be complete until the mid-1980s.

Pat H. Social Services Correspondent

An occasional series of new words and new meanings

The perils of pristine, which doesn't deserve such a fate

In a new and extremely bad novel about life on a thinly disguised Sunday newspaper the heroine, who is as careless with the English language as she is reckless with her body, at one point puts on a pristine cream blouse. This makes a change from her usual practice of whipping off her clothes at the slightest intimation of interest by a member of the opposite sex, or for that matter, the same sex. Fortunately no dog plays a major part in the rubric. When, using on her pristine blouse the awful, columnist heroine is in even worse company than she usually keeps, in

that she appears to believe that pristine means new, fresh, and as clean as a new pin. It actually means old.

The delusion that pristine is an impressive synonym for new has become so prevalent among the fashionable ignorants that the unhappy word is being used on its head. It will soon be consensus of error come to mean the opposite of its original and etymologically correct meaning.

The word comes from the Latin *pristinus*, which means former, previous, early, original. Pristine, primeval, and primitive share the same stem. In English the words means of or pertaining to the earliest period

or state; original, former; primitive, primeval, ancient. The citations in the *Oxford English Dictionary* clearly illustrate its use in these senses from 1534 onwards.

The earliest is from a letter of Queen Anne Boleyn, who wrote of restoring someone to his pristine freedom. In subsequent centuries it made sense to write of reducing the said parties to their pristine amity. An expedition set out for the recovery of their pristine possession. Matthew Prior wrote: "Hence then, close Ambush and perfidious War, Down to your pristine Seats of Night repair." Somebody spoke and prophesied like a sage of some pristine era. Something was restored to its pristine purity. The translators happily preserved for us the pristine simplicity of our Saxon-English. Empedocles was said to have believed in a pristine state of happiness.

That last quotation gives a clue to the reason why a topsy-turvy fate has overtaken pristine. We are often dissatisfied with our human condition, and look back wistfully to what we suppose was a primitive golden age. So did the Romans look back in nostalgia to *Saturnia regna*, when the world was young, fruit grew on every bush without cultivation, and sheep came with their fleeces already dyed; so did other Greeks in addition to Empedocles. The past often seems rosier than the present, though for pristine cleanliness, no doubt. It was quite as solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short as we find today.

From its connotations of the primitive, primeval world, it was a short step for pristine to come to mean uncorrupted by civilization, or the world. It made sense to speak of pristine innocence or freshness. And the innocence and the freshness rubbed off on the old adjective

pristine for those who were not sure what it meant and could not be bothered to look it up in a dictionary.

So it came to be supposed that pristine itself meant something like free from drabness, soil, or decay; fresh and clean as we sentimentally and erroneously imagine the golden age to have been. Good writers and talkers do not use it in this new sense. The hack who wrote: "A pristine and fabulously wealthy residential area" was not a good writer; and she got fabulously wrong also.

Philip Howard

John P. Mackintosh

The Think Tank should have remembered what foreign policy is for

The Think Tank report on overseas representation is a good read because it is so provocative and it does, on occasion, hit the nail on the head. One example of this is when it says that appeals to Britain's special long and deep experience in foreign affairs and to the value placed by other nations on this experience, is largely self-delusion.

This is quite true. As a country, we have turned in on ourselves. Those accustomed to the last period when Britain, though no longer a super-power, had self-confidence and clear cut role to play, the Churchill-Macmillan era, have retired or died. Memories of empire even in its last stages, are remote. (For instance, there are Home Civil Service officials in a Cabinet Unit on Devolution telling ministers that schemes of revenue raising for Scotland cannot be devised, quite oblivious of the many such schemes written into so many constitutions from the 1935 India Act to the Nigerian Constitution.)

In fact, the bulk of opinion-forming groups in Britain have forgotten what foreign policy is about, and the best example of this is the Think Tank report itself. Part of the explanation is our obsession with internal economic problems, part is the fact that in the years just after the last war to ensure Britain's basic security were so satisfactory that they have given us more than 30 years of peace. They are now taken for granted and few realize that these arrangements are not immutable.

As a result, the Think Tank report really dismisses foreign policy as immaterial. It says the United Kingdom has four main objectives overseas: ensuring its security, promoting economic well-being, honouring commitments or obligations, and working for a peaceful and just world. The last two are trivial or platitudinous. The first, the essence of the whole operation, is looked at in defence terms and set aside. For the Think Tank, the main objective is the second, trying to improve the overseas performance of the British economy.

This priority is not argued. It is assumed to be self-evident. When the analysis gets down to the basic functions of the Foreign Office, these are set out under 14 heads. The first two, declared to be of the most importance, are "economic and financial" and "export services" and together they get 79 pages of comment. Only then comes "foreign policy work" and it is covered in 10 rather than 14 pages.

Nor is this surprising, as "foreign policy work" is defined as launching specific initiatives, say over Rhodesia or Belize (the report's examples), where Britain not only has interests but where British unilateral action can affect the outcome. The report says there are few such situations, except for a handful of major imperial legacies and so foreign policy work can be relegated. This can be cut while any extra jobs go to export promotion in the expanding markets of Brazil or Japan.

I believe the report has got it wrong in both its positive and

its negative recommendations. On the economic side, it is not the Japanese embassy that has sold so many Toyotas and Datsuns, it is Japanese business men plus the availability and quality of the cars. Bright young men from the Foreign Office can run "British weeks" and export promotion drives to beat the band but they are all no use if there are no Jaguars or Range Rovers available. If there is an embassy, of course it must be equipped to help British businessmen and must do so but making this the first and second rank of the Foreign Office is ridiculous. (There is a case for trying to attract entrants of Foreign Office calibre into jobs in the production side of British industry, but that is another issue.)

The chief weakness of the report is its total failure to comprehend the core of foreign policy and to imagine that such policy only becomes operative where Britain can have an impact on its own. The report is right that the first task is to ensure Britain's security, but this is not just a question of

defence. It is a matter of maintaining a balance of power in Europe and a clear appreciation by all countries of what happens if certain lines are crossed. It is vital for Britain that there is no serious forward move of Soviet influence. So the Foreign Office must study such things as what will happen in Yugoslavia when Tito dies, what are the Warsaw Pact powers' relations with Russia—are they feeling freer to act on their own? If so, is this arousing fears among the Soviet high command?

On the other side, in Western Europe, what will happen if western policies in the Italian or French communist parties enter coalition governments in those countries? Could France be persuaded to rejoin Nato? What will be the effect of leaving Greece, Spain and Portugal join the EEC and its various joint political activities? Does Nato still offer a realistic deterrent in view of the massive rearmament of the Soviet bloc?

Then there are all the extra-European political changes that

could have repercussions on this balance of power in Europe. One disaster would be a victory for the American Gaullists who argue that the United States does not need to have land forces in Europe in order to reach a modus vivendi with the Soviet Union. Any reconciliation between China and Russia would enormously increase Russia's freedom of manoeuvre in Europe. Then there could be European repercussions from an Arab-Israeli conflict or from wars in Southern Africa.

This is just a brief review of the immediate problems (all more fundamental than Belize or Rhodesia). To form good judgments on these issues, the Foreign Office needs a flow of information of a level which can only be produced by British representatives who live in the country, speak the language, go to all the party conferences, study the local press and get to know the politicians on a personal basis. (The report contradicts itself by calling for more expertise and then saying this information can be provided by visitors from White-

hall taking in four or five countries at a time.)

With this information on crucial political issues, Britain will not "act on its own". This country is constantly concerned with the French, Germans, Italians and others. EEC powers to make joint reactions to Soviet demands on arms or cultural matters. We must contribute to these discussions and decisions and it is essential that the Community gets them right. It would be a disaster if the Community, for example, decided it would be better to rely solely on the United States or, even worse, if the spectre of European Communism led them to contemplate bilateral deals with the Soviet Union. Britain must play her part in producing a flexible European response to these problems and all this activity requires advice and briefing which is full and reliable.

Thus the Think Tank fails to recognize the key activity and the central role of the Foreign Office. Even within this, it fails to realize that Europe is the central area on which British security depends. The report

places more emphasis on so-called special relations with the United States, an approach that Britain to Washington is largely most pro-American power in the Community. (The press made the same error, suggesting that Mr Peto was getting the plum of the Foreign Service as permanent representative to the Community matter more so, to a lesser extent the ambassadors in Bonn, Paris.)

The reason why the Think Tank investigators so d the spirit of the service and to it would be better to occasional visits from "experts" in home depart seems to have been the claim that the service in this insular period in history who do not think foreign policy, who do stand its content and stance for this country may then be preserved. The author is Labour Bernick and East Lothian © Times Newspapers Ltd

Any British television executive who feels excessively badgered by special interest or vigilance groups, outraged by some offence unwittingly caused in this or that programme, might take comfort from the plight of his counterpart in the United States. This country is bristling with pressure groups for minorities or majorities, all of whom appear convinced that a conspiracy exists among the television networks to single out their particular group for ridicule or opprobrium.

Last week the United States civil rights commission, an independent fact-finding agency which acts as a kind of super-pressure group for the pressure groups, issued an 181-page report which concluded that television was ridden with racial and sexual stereotyping. The commission calculated that white males dominated television drama, appearing in 65.3 per cent of all roles. Nearly all other participants—23.8 per cent—were white females who were often portrayed in stereotyped home-making roles.

Blacks were seldom portrayed at all. The report noted that in 1973, in the detective series

Hawaii Five-O, nine black people appeared. Five of them were pimps, two were prostitutes and two students.

In news, it is even worse. White males made 88.6 per cent of the 131 appearances by news correspondents in the period of the survey. The subjects of news reports were also overwhelmingly male. The report concluded that the television networks must break out of the stereotypes and give more network time to women and to ethnic minorities. If necessary, the Federal Communications Commission must force them to comply.

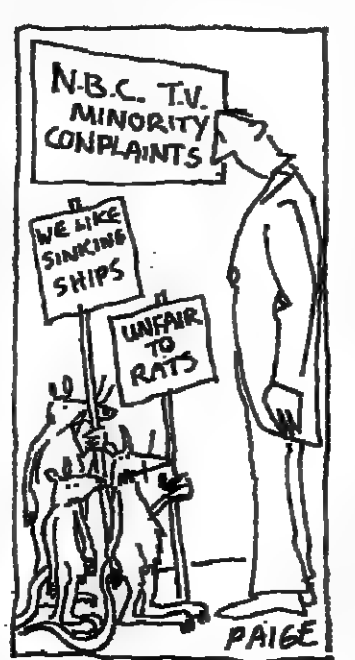
If women and racial minorities were all they had to worry about, television executives could be fairly relaxed. But almost every week brings claims from some other special interest group that they are not being dealt with fairly. This month there was a conference concerned with the portrayal of the elderly on the screen. Participants complained about the dearth of old people on television, and about their being generally portrayed, when at all, as doddering objects of fun. News executives decided to "re-evaluate" the buying power of senior citi-

zens", to re-examine the belief that young viewers do not like watching old folk, and to look into ways of getting more elderly people on television.

Then came an attack from a group of hard-headed scientists and science writers called the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal. They criticized what they called "quasi documentaries" about such subjects as outer space and demonic possession. They said that television was partly responsible for a growing belief in astrology, unidentified flying objects and the like, and added this chilling warning:

"When a society ignores all objective standards of knowledge, it opens the door to the possible development of ideas and cults. A disturbing parallel is that the irrationalism of Nazi Germany was preceded by a vast growth in the belief in the occult in the Weimar Republic." Enough to make any television mogul cringe for his worry beads.

In any compendium of the activities of a special interest group, it is rare not to hear from the homosexuals, and they have been getting at television



executives in two ways. The National Gay Task Force filed a petition with the FCC to ensure that television companies ascertain and take account of the needs of homosexual viewers more specifically, both

the task force and the International Union of Gay Athletes have made complaints to the American Broadcasting Company network about a series which has not even been seen on home screens yet.

It is called Soap, and has been aired only in previews for the trade. But word has got about that it includes a homosexual character who is made to seem ridiculous.

A Gay Task Force representative said that the character enjoys wearing his mother's wigs and speaks of wanting a sex-change operation. "They've stopped all that with blacks in television, and it is time they stopped it with us," he protested.

Soap is described as an "adult comedy" series which seems intended as satire on the soap operas—the emotional domestic dramas which dominate American television in the afternoons. It seems as though it will resemble an earlier version of *Crossroads*.

It is being criticized not just by homosexuals. The United States Catholic Conference urged last week that the series be cancelled, as being a "debasing" of the television

medium through a contempt for human beings. ABC say they will not cancel it, though several studios affiliated to the network are refusing to screen the series, which is said to be on the rude side.

Soap operas are immensely popular with people whose schedule allows them to watch television in the afternoon. For years before his death P. G. Wodehouse, the writer, was addicted to one called *The Edge of Night*. Last weekend there was a soap opera festival in New York where, in spite of the wet weather, people crowded round booths to get the autographs of their favourite performers.

Several of the programmes concern medical matters, and even in those which are not specifically about doctors and hospitals, illness plays an important part in the plots. *The New York Daily News* gives periodic, encapsulated reports on the latest story developments in the series, for people who have had to miss one or two episodes. If the plots in any way reflect real life in the United States, then this is a nation of the chronically ill or emotionally hypochondriac who

spend most of their time having affairs with unsuitable people. In one, for instance, "Leslie was served with divorce papers from Brad, who left town to consult a neurosurgeon for head pains he hadn't told anyone he'd been having". In another plot, "Regina asked Pat to keep an eye on Mac because of Susan. Pat convinced Mac to get out of his depression and return to work. Iris hired John and ordered him to fire Quentin as Vera's curator after indicating to Vera that Quentin was after Rachel".

It is rare, though, for any of the illnesses to be as tame as a simple depression. In *The Doctors*, you would expect something more dramatic: "M.J. says yes to Tom's marriage proposal. He admitted that he may have a hereditary nervous disease and is afraid to have children. Even more sinister is the plot in a rival medical series, "With China's help, Gary learned what was ailing Tommy—a poisonous wood tick." Multiple and dramatic illness strikes in *Days of Our Lives*: "She left for London to consult a specialist about a risky operation for his surgical hand. Laura planned to join him."

Alice insisted she'd p her surgery until Bill p. And if no actual medicine takes place, it can be invented in another "Dorian set it up to believe he'd attacked a big seizure". In *The Edge of Night*, house's favourite, learned of April's heart condition but insisted he marry her anyway, accused Miles of using illness to stay apart from bed.

The soap operas have going for some time on the years, have portrayed relationships with grow down, to keep pace with developing moral climates when described staccato fashion I have quoting, are so ridid the it is hard to see the satirical successfully. Even more sinister is the plot in a rival medical series, "With China's help, Gary learned what was ailing Tommy—a poisonous wood tick." Multiple and dramatic illness strikes in *Days of Our Lives*: "She left for London to consult a specialist about a risky operation for his surgical hand. Laura planned to join him."

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CHINA IN THE WORLD BALANCE

The eleventh congress of the Chinese Communist Party will certainly mark a turning point in the evolution of domestic policy in China where the ninth and tenth congresses were no more than truces in a continuing struggle. That is as much as can be said now. For more than a decade China has been engaged in a wasteful political conflict and the first task will be to restore the political and military unity that has never been regained since the cultural revolution. Less evident than the political struggle has been the loss of discipline, the growth of political cynicism—all of them common when revolutions—as always—disappoint high hopes. The new leadership announced yesterday has no special character other than the wish to reorder the authority of government and to concentrate on pushing forward economic growth without the disruption of political campaigns. Many signs have already appeared of policy over the economy, labour unrest, education and mass organizations. Of any change in China's world outlook there is no evidence. At the congress Chairman Hua Guofeng was reiterating Maoist hedges about the world with very sign of devotion. This may be explained by his inexperience in such matters as well as his overriding need since winning over of appearing to be a disciple of the late leader. But a new team is not stocked with members experienced in the world other than the active Mr. Deng Xiaoping and if he is to be the yeast in the new dough may be some time in the coming.

At which point Mr. Vance, the American Secretary of State, arrives in Peking to explore how no-American relations can be carried forward. In Chinese eyes Taiwan remains the touchstone

of these relations. It has been the dream of all Chinese in this century to restore the unity, independence and strength of China and Mr. Teng belongs to the generation whose lives have been given to the realization of that dream. While a rival government, proclaiming itself to be China, survives in Taiwan, the government in Peking remains restless and disappointed. The demand is made that the Americans must withdraw their diplomatic recognition, abrogate their security treaty and remove the small remaining American military presence in Taiwan. To insist on all three is hardly illogical since no security treaty can be maintained with an unrecognized government, though Senator Edward Kennedy seemed last week to be suggesting that a formula ought to be possible.

Certainly the Chinese will insist that the overdue concession must at last be made if Sino-American relations are to maintain any momentum at all. But the Chinese know very well that Taiwan is for the Americans one piece only in a world strategy that touches the interest of other American allies and that in consequence they may once again be disappointed by their American visitor. For President Carter to satisfy Chinese demands over Taiwan means gratifying on powerful domestic opinion in the United States, disturbing the already nettled Japanese and adding Taiwan to his current difficulties over Korea. The signs are that he does not contemplate any gain that could offset the risks.

In Washington's global view there can be no question that Moscow is a more important capital than Peking with its military power, its European posture, its Middle Eastern and African involvement—all these are matters of constant concern to which President Carter has committed

himself. On none of them will improved relations with China have much bearing. From which conclusion the resourceful Mr. Teng might shift the discussion towards China's declared intention of rejecting a vast guerrilla army in favour of a better equipped, more modern fighting force, something that would be less far behind the Soviet frontiers than the fifteen to twenty-year gap estimated by a CIA report published in Washington recently.

There could be no question of the United States as a source of arms for China since that would excite the maximum Soviet suspicion and damage severely American relations with the Russians. But there is no obvious line to be drawn in goods that the Chinese might be permitted to buy from the American shop window. At every point it can be seen that an advance in relations with China can alter in some way American relations with other important powers. By contrast China's play with the third world as a force opposed to both of the two world superpowers is no more than a big character propaganda poster on the world scene. What matters is the delicate balance between the United States, the Soviet Union, China and Japan. The Americans have no fear that their delay in satisfying Chinese demands could induce China to veer back towards any kind of rapprochement with the Russians. The experience of the last decade shows how deep the suspicion is on both sides. But neither can the Americans be certain of real gain to their global interests by closer relations now with China. The Chinese, too, must consider their part in the global equilibrium, however pressing their national interests.

TOURISM—A MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRY

A few years ago, the Greek Orthodox Church announced the start of a new prayer, asking the Lord to have mercy on Greek islands, and villages which are scourged by the wildly touristic wave, and to protect the Greek people from the modern contemporary western invaders. Not a few inhabitants of Britain's tourist centres, especially London, would fervently subscribe to that plea, for instance, the substitution of "eastern" for "western", what can be done to allay the irritation increasingly caused to the native population by the ubiquitous

Tourists want to go where there is something to see or nothing to do, or preferably the London is arguably the city providing the biggest selection of bits and activities in the world. It is no good, therefore, trying to persuade the tourist to spend time in Liverpool instead. All it can be done—and is being done with some success—is to ensure that tourists know of the many other areas in Britain which they are likely to find interesting and entertaining. It is the official policy of the

Government and the British Tourist Board to continue that policy of dispersal. But whilst a significantly smaller proportion of total tourist time in Britain is being spent in London this year than at the beginning of the 1970s, the actual number of tourists to the capital keeps increasing, and with it, it seems, the level of local exasperation.

There are two ways of dealing with the difficulties caused by tourism. The first, of essentially xenophobic character, is to make Britain as a whole, or parts of it, less attractive to foreign tourists, since they do not have to be imposed upon on foreign tourists, since they do not have to be imposed upon on foreign tourists, since they do not have to be imposed upon on foreign tourists.

One such suggestion for reducing tourist traffic is to impose a tax on them. In their sensible pamphlet published today under the auspices of the Conservative Political Centre, Mr. Robert Adley and Mr. Conal Gregory rightly point out that proponents of a tourist tax really mean for it to be imposed only on foreign tourists, since they do not have to be imposed upon on foreign tourists, since they do not have to be imposed upon on foreign tourists.

Britain's reputation, discrimination, difficult to put into practice, and counter-productive.

The second, and infinitely preferable, way of coping with intensive tourism is to try to ensure that the various amenities are able to absorb the influx, without concomitant social distress among the inhabitants of the host city or town. To some extent that is a question of better organization. Many of the irritations felt by the natives—and tourists—are not the result of pressure exerted by the sheer numbers but by lack of attention to relatively small administrative arrangements.

On a broader plane, Britain has suffered from not having a coherent policy for tourism. The situation today is partly the result of haphazard and only short-term planning, and a failure at Government level to devote the time and attention to tourism that its huge financial importance to Britain warrants. It is the fifth most important industry in Britain's balance of payments, and provides employment, directly or indirectly, for more than a million British people. It is time the Government treated it as such.

arrangement with the Labour representation committee, and offered Labour candidates straight fights in some constituencies, thereby ensuring that Labour would become the alternative government party in due course. The coalition of the 1914-1918, the 1922 Committee chose freedom, and then Asquith put Ramsay MacDonald into power.

So it went on through the national governments of the 1930s, with an accompanying break-up of the Liberal Party, into the coalition government of the Second World War.

Even when the Second World War ended, it was the Ulster Unionist group and the residual and rather bogus National Liberal group, 40 strong in all, who supported the Conservative governments through the 1950s and 1960s. By the time of the 1970 elections the National Liberals had been absorbed fully into the Conservative Party and no longer had a Whip of their own, and the Ulster Unionists were breaking away almost to a man over the Northern Ireland troubles. Since 1974 Labour has virtually taken for granted the support of two Irish MPs and three Plaid Cymru MPs to elect out its vote. And let it not be forgotten that in March, 1974, Mr. Heath and Mr. Thorpe discussed the possibility of a pact of coalition to keep Labour out of power.

At least historically, there is nothing shabby, much less amoral, in a pact or groups entering into a deal that ensures the gaining or retention of power for one side and influence of the other. Such arrangements are in the nature of parliamentary politics, and in a day of national crisis or minority government they are necessary if the country is to be governed at all.

None of this general historical argument need justify Mr. Steel's pact, of which this column, it may be remembered, is no friend. But let Mr. Steel speak for himself when he renewed the pact in July, as reported in an interview with *The Sunday Times* on July 31: "The greatest threat the Liberal Party has got out of the pact is not any series of policies, but the appearance of a party prepared to share responsibility. We have shown we are actually capable of power sharing."

He did not claim as the authority

for the pact the presence of 13 Liberal votes in the Commons, but the fifth of the electorate who voted Liberal at both general elections in 1974.

Mr. Steel argued that because of the existence of the pact the Liberals should not be saddled with responsibility for the Labour Government's socialist policies that preceded it. What though about the Labour policies that will ensure if the pact survives and serves to bring back a Liberal Government? Let Mr. Michael Foot, a principal figure in the working of the Lib-Lab agreement, be our witness.

Interviewed by *Labour Weekly*, in its issue of June 17, Mr. Foot left little doubt that the Liberal pact on Labour policy in government is not a reformed merely expedient and temporary: "What we want to do," he said in urging Labour support for the pact, "is to prepare for the time when we can get a full Labour majority again in the House of Commons. There is nobody who wants that more than I do. But if we had not made an arrangement with the Liberals we would have thrown away the chance of getting a real majority not merely for months but maybe for years."

And what would a full Labour majority do, with or without Mr. Steel's blessing? It is not a matter of guesswork. *Labour's Programme for Britain 1976*, a party document of continuing validity, set it out in detail. The answer is more and more socialism: nationalization, high taxes, draconian redistribution of wealth, savage cuts in defence and all the Leninist-Marxist rest that a minority Labour Government under Mr. Callaghan has for the time being been forced to abandon.

This is where Mr. Steel and his particular pact are exposed, perhaps in the end fatally, to Liberal criticism. They have chosen collectivism rather than individualism. It will be said that in return for the vanities of power-sharing today by 13 parliamentary Liberals they are prepared to run the risk of trading off their historical principles and the distinctive platform that has won them between five and six million votes in recent general elections. It is yet another of several pacts entered into by the Liberal Party in which liberalism looks like being the first casualty.

Role of the Army in Ulster

From Mr. Michael McNair-Wilson, MP for Newbury (Conservative)

Sir, In his most interesting article on the role of the Army in Northern Ireland over the past eight years (August 15) Mr. R. F. H. O'Neill criticizes the role of the Army as parliamentary indifference in the face of Ulster. I don't think his description is fair.

While it is true that the number of MPs from outside the province who now take an active interest in its problems are few, that is not exceptional. In fact when looked at in terms of Scotland or Wales on which, until the Devolution Bill, few, if any, English members commented, the number is surprisingly high.

I suspect that what Mr. O'Neill construes as indifference is, in reality, the difficulty which has faced Parliament since 1969 of how to restore law and order in a deeply divided community within the United Kingdom, without using so much repression that the concept of a free society is lost. Since the present troubles began the Army has been used in varying profiles and at one time perhaps some believed in a masterstroke to finish the violence.

But now I think it is generally accepted that while military operations like the SAS and the Ulster Defence Regiment have certain specialist roles to perform, the defeat of criminal terrorism must be achieved by the police and the courts with the Army in support.

It is not a situation which will end itself. What matters is the delicate balance between the United States, the Soviet Union, China and Japan. The Americans have no fear that their delay in satisfying Chinese demands could induce China to veer back towards any kind of rapprochement with the Russians.

The experience of the last decade shows how deep the suspicion is on both sides. But neither can the Americans be certain of real gain to their global interests by closer relations now with China.

The Chinese, too, must consider their part in the global equilibrium, however pressing their national interests.

Churches as a heritage

From Lord March

Sir, I write in response to the Dean of Peterborough's letter of August 10 on churches as part of our heritage. I do so from my experience as Treasurer of the Sussex Heritage Trust, Vice-President of the South East England Tourist Board and a member of the General Synod of the Church of England.

The splendid exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum shows how much has already been achieved by voluntary effort in the churches but also clearly demonstrates how much more needs to be done if churches of architectural and historic importance are to be retained and maintained.

When the Church of England decided to remain largely outside the Planning Acts, and to continue to use ecclesiastical legislation, it cut itself off from any integration into the State system of assistance. As a result the churches have been treated quite separately from other historic buildings in both discussion and action on the future of our national heritage.

This is a very great pity, because many church buildings are an integral part of that heritage; they are often the heart of an historic town or city and more important, they are the houses in the development of tourism, with its increasingly large national economic benefits.

Now that the State has decided to give some assistance to church buildings, it is to be hoped that other parts of this heritage can be broken down. In particular I hope that in future a much closer association, cooperation and inter-linking can be developed, especially at local level, between the churches, the local authorities, the National Trust, the tourist boards and the local conservation and amenity societies.

Already in a few conservation areas this is just beginning to happen, but much more must happen, and quickly. If the battle for our heritage is to be fought from strength.

Yours faithfully,
MARCH
Goodwood House,
Chichester,
Sussex.
August 16.

Fuel from mud

From Air Chief Marshal Sir Ralph Cochrane, CBE (ret.)

Sir, Your issue of August 10 you printed an account of a proposal by Mr. Claude de Turville of the CEG research establishment, Portsmouth, to convert the organic material in marine and other sediments into methane gas and a fuel comparable to coal. It is suggested that the volume of sediments available could provide for the world's energy needs over a long period. It is surprising, therefore, that in his letter to you of August 16, Mr. Nigel Haigh, Vice-President of the European Environmental Bureau, should devote his entire remarks to the likely effects of large scale nuclear programmes and make no mention of the possibility that such programmes may prove unnecessary.

Is it that an idea so novel as making fuel out of mud is hard to accept? The next stage would therefore seem to be a public inquiry which would provide reliable information on all aspects of the problem such as the Windscale inquiry is doing in relation to the reprocessing of nuclear fuels.

May I urge, Sir, that you use your influence to ensure that it is possible to make a properly informed judgment on this truly revolutionary project, which if successful could profoundly affect life on this planet. I have in mind also the immense benefits which would accrue to the British plant industry if a world demand could be established for a process patented in this country.

Yours faithfully,
RALPH COCHRANE,
Grove Farmhouse,
Shipway-under-Wychwood,
Oxfordshire.

'Gentrification' in Islington

From Mr. William Bell

Sir, Of all the tiresome monies warbled by this generation "gentrification" must rank among the worst.

By its implication of class ridden envy, peculiar I believe to this country and perhaps a symptom of our current malaise, the word "gentrification" threatens plans for the rehabilitation of many derelict areas of "listed" housing in London.

It is this fear, for example, which prompted the Camden Borough Council to decide mistakenly to convert the rather grand houses in Great Ormond Street into council flats at vast expense rather than sell off leases for consulting rooms and chambers for professional people—clearly a more suitable and economic use. But at least we must be thankful that here work is going ahead.

It would be a tragedy if such feelings were to impede plans for the rehabilitation of Spitalfields, before the many fine 18th century houses in that outstanding conservation area have deteriorated beyond recall.

Islington is to be warmly congratulated on the reasonable formation of large areas of that borough, but many other comparable parts of London are seriously threatened by fears of "gentrification".

Let us, therefore, bury this terrible word with all the destructive malice that lies behind it if we want to keep London attractive to all.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM BELL, Member of the GLC for Chelsea, Chairman, Historic Buildings Committee, County Hall, SE1.
August 19.

From Mr. F. M. M. Steiner

Sir, It is to be hoped that the summary in your issue of yesterday (August 15) of the "Gentrification of Islington" report, does not do justice to the document. To judge from your correspondent's report alone, much that is valuable seems to be more than outweighed by unacceptable aspects.

It is true that an influx of affluent owner occupiers in a hitherto poor area raises prices, and it is equally true that the number of residents per house tends to fall as tenements revert to the single family use for which they were built 100 years ago.

It is also true that in a Belgrave type area it becomes difficult for people in badly paid jobs in the local basic services to live locally, except as council tenants, but nobody argues that Islington, Kensington, or Kensington should become areas for the rich, and a haven of professional residents is an advantage rather than the reverse.

It is not even true that all "gentrified" houses are under-occupied. Many are former artisan dwellings which, quite suitable for occupation by one family; there is a problem in the larger houses of the Gibson Square type to which Mr. James Pitt refers. One does know houses in that square where one family has replaced perhaps a dozen households of artisans, but while this is wrong, the previous overcrowding was equally objectionable.

Where the "gentrification" of such large houses takes the form of conversion into two or more maisonettes, it represents a loss even to the owners of housing stock. But the real objection to the report seems to be the underlying attitude of class warfare. The contemptuous dismissal as "middle class immigrants" of professional people who may wish to live in or near the centre of the city, their work seems unkind. Self confident professional people may grate on their

Freedom to march

From Sir Oswald Mosley

Sir, May I deal briefly with the allegations of your correspondent Mohammed Aslam (August 13), and discuss the serious issues involved? The force which was called my "private army" before the war in Iraq restored free speech to Britain after seven years. Previously speakers such as Lloyd George, Churchill and many well-known Conservatives had been shouted down almost continuously. Free speech, except at carefully ticked meetings, was almost non-existent. I was almost seeking fresh support had either to preserve order or close down.

The attack on my Olympia meeting was openly prepared three weeks in advance, and an imported mob marched on the building to enter and stop the meeting themselves. They were armed with such weapons as iron bars and razors which they used freely even on women. After due warnings they were finally ejected by my supporters using only their bare hands, and the speech was delivered to an audience of 15,000. Our people never attacked the meetings of others.

In east London no halls of this size were available, and we depended on marches and open air meetings. In the LCC elections of 1937 we polled 23 per cent of the votes recorded, when only householders had the vote. If the young had then had the vote we should have won. After the war in one ward during 1955 we polled 33 per cent. It is seriously contended that we had no right to go there?

Our march starting at Cable Street was banned on the direct orders of the police chief. The uniform of the "private army" was held to be provocative, but was necessary in the early days to recognize each other in the fights forced upon us by the time of the meeting in the Earl's Court Exhibition Hall in 1939 with an audience of 30,000 the fighting had been over for several years.

I would be the first to agree that public order should be preserved, but by private army but by the police. It is only when government is too weak to keep order that private armies arise. The present dilemma is that free speech must be maintained because it is rightly regarded as the basis of democracy, but the streets must not be closed to people on their ordinary business by organized riot. The situation is

neighbours and certainly need to be tactful, but it seems perverse to oblige to local residents who for once are able to articulate enough to make an impression on local authorities: so far "participation" has always been considered a good thing. That even more perverse is the grudging acceptance ("few would argue against") of a community mixed by age groups, and the outright condemnation of a socially mixed community as "irrelevant or even dangerous". If only irrelevant it does no harm, but one would have thought that the experience of the past 40 years both in this country and the USA, where more and more areas have been impoverished by becoming single-class, shows that a social balance is highly desirable.

One should not imagine people's motives, least of all on the basis of a newspaper paraphrase rather than an original document. But the impression gained from your column seems to be that someone in Islington resents the emergence of articulate electors and ratepayers; has hit on a new argument in favour of a municipalization programme which otherwise seems to be losing steam; and is perhaps bothered by the fact that a local government electorate so far 100 per cent Labour may be diluted.

This may be a thoroughly unfair impression, but the very real problems of these areas are too serious for political games of the kind described by your correspondent.

Yours faithfully,
F. M. M. STEINER,
Willow Close,
Northend,
Leamington Spa,
Warwickshire.
August 16.

From Mr. James Pitt

Sir, Had Mr. G. R. Chesonnan (August 18) read our report "Gentrification in Islington" before he wrote to you he might not have described it as "nothing more than a tendentious exercise in class prejudice". He might have found that it contains original research, and that we reach conclusions only after a careful analysis of census, social survey and other data.

However, he is right to draw out the political implications of the study. The Baronsbury Peoples Forum argues for a policy of positive discrimination in housing policy. This is nothing new; indeed, it has been the cornerstone of public housing policy throughout this century. What is objectionable to many people, it seems, is our use of the term "middle class", and our suggestion that the behaviour of the middle classes might be detrimental to the lives of working class people.

We believe that in certain respects this has been the case in Islington. Our belief is founded on experience both of constituent member groups of the Forum and advice. Presupposing that the touchstones of just social policy is whether or not state intervention helps the weaker groups in society, we argue for a sustained municipalization programme, and a more creative use of the Town and Country Planning Act. If such recommendations leave middle class people feeling beleaguered, it is a pity. But if our report serves to remind housing planners that they must consider the needs of people and communities, and not forever stay on the secure ground of finance and building, we will feel it was right to have published.

Yours sincerely,
JAMES PITT,
Baronsbury Peoples Forum,
281 Liverpool Road, N1.
August 21.

complicated since the winning of municipal power by Labour majorities which have closed town halls etc to their opponents.

I suggest that all public halls should be available by law to all parties. If they could draw audiences of 30,000 to fill Earls Court they would surely get television as well. With the freedom of speech that the streets need no longer be closed by mass demonstrations or picketing.

The duty of maintaining order should rest only with the police force, properly paid and treated. The idea that policemen should be knocked about by the general public is a disgrace. The victims rather than the victors should be discarded. They should be supplied with all the non-lethal means modern science provides for dealing with riots. Must such methods await a national government which has the need of a nation and capable of effective action?

Yours truly,
OSWALD MOSLEY,
1 rue des Lacs,
Orsay,
France 91400.
August 16.

From Mr. A. G. K. Hart

Sir, May I suggest a possible solution to the problem of freedom and the right to march?

Any group wishing to hold a demonstration (march, meeting, picket, etc) should deposit a sum of money large enough to cover all damages to the general public: to property; to the police; and to cover the cost of providing extra services such as police escorts; arranging for the highways to be cleared; provision of medical services.

Any damages, or other extra costs incurred would be then payable out of the deposit. It seems only reasonable that persons wishing to pursue their freedom at the expense of other people's liberty should provide compensation, at least on a cash basis.

Clearly, those groups who hold meetings and who go on marches for purely selfish motives will have nothing to fear; their deposits will be returned intact.

One could see advantages in requiring football clubs to pay a deposit before Saturday matches, particularly local conflicts. Yours faithfully,
A. G. K. HART,
20 Moss Lane,
Cheddington,
Cheshire.

Elected parliament for Europe

From Mr. Christopher Mayhew

Sir, Having been concerned with the Council of Europe even earlier than Lord Boothby (with Ernest Bevin I actually signed the treaty which set it up) I believe its experience proves the case for a European assembly. Lord Boothby suggests that it is a European assembly is to be influential it should not be composed of MPs of national parliaments but of different people elected directly. At the beginning, as Lord Boothby says, the Council attracted MPs of the highest calibre and had some influence. But the most influential MPs tended to be the busiest in their home parliaments and therefore the worst attenders. Within a few years the calibre of delegates attending the Council, and therefore the Council's influence, were in rapid decline and have never recovered.

CHRISTOPHER MAYHEW,
39 Wood Road,
Wimbledon, SW20.
August 18.

From Lord Gladwyn

Sir, Lord Boothby (August 18) is living in the past, in the great days of the Might Have Been. He believes that it is not best for "Eden" the (non-supranational) Council of Europe could have produced real European unity, apparently because its Assembly was composed in 1949-51 of important national parliamentarians, including himself, and approved, or supported, various "European" initiatives.

Whether all the governments would have accepted these proposals and not only "Eden"—is however very questionable; and in any case, his argument here, Churchill, who was responsible for torpedoing the European Defence Community. In opposition, Churchill (though he never suggested that we should actually join it) was all in favour of European unity, when he returned to power it was another matter.

Now that the European Community has nevertheless been actually formed with British participation, Lord Boothby, rather typically, feels it is no good. Still, it does have a machine (which of course should be improved for making decisions and executing them). And it is now proposed that there should be a directly elected Assembly for subjecting such decisions to a measure of democratic control.

Lord Boothby finds this intolerable bureaucracy. He would like to abolish the Community and revert to a Council of Europe with 17 members and no supranational element. Important national parliamentarians—presumably backbenchers—would, however, regularly attend its Assembly, and no doubt they would have the whole of a time.

But to imagine that this would result in European unity is to live in Cloud Cuckoo land. For the alternative to the existing Community is not just yet another European talking-shop; it is nationalism, nationalism in the extreme, and it is "beggar my neighbour". Rather than dreaming of the past Lord Boothby should stand for election to the new Assembly! But I fear he has missed the bus.

Yours faithfully,
GLADWIN,
House of Lords.
August 18.

The Carter family tree

From Mr. H. B. Brooks-Baker

Sir, Mr. Nicholas Hunter is to be congratulated by stating (August 16) what all genealogists have been pointing out for centuries: "we all spring from the same stock". Mr. Hunter, however, must understand that before the advent of the "family tree" the way and the direction the sapling developed, and the length of time the oak stood upright, producing new hopes for the future, is now secure. Yours faithfully,
H. B. BROOKS-BAKER,
Managing Director Debreit's Peering Ltd,
23 Mossop Street, SW3.
August 18.

From Dr. R. D. Reid

Sir, I have heard it stated more than once that we are all descended from Edward III, but I wonder what professional genealogists would have to say about this. No doubt such tracing would be easier in Scotland owing to the clan system and small population. When, some years ago a cousin of mine there was told that he was descended with a tree by the Lord Lyon King of Arms, of which I have a printed copy, showing that he was connected twice over with King George VI. It is amusing to contemplate that Queen Elizabeth II is thus related, however remotely, with my great uncle who had a grocery's shop in the Hammersmith Broadway, and with two co-lateral ancestors who had pubs in Somerset. It is possible to prove relationship between any two of us if you work hard enough or spend enough money? Yours faithfully,
R. D. REID,
8 Chamberlain Street,
Wells,
Somerset.
August 18.

Spread of kissing

From Mr. Herbert Brown

Sir, When some charming young ladies have recently greeted me with kisses, I thought that by some miracle, I had suddenly grown attractive in my old age. Now I know the bitter truth. (Mrs. Jane Gardam's letter of August 13.) Everybody's doing it! Yours faithfully,
HERBERT BROWN,
318 North Side,
Wandsworth Common, SW18.

From Mrs. Brenda Walters

Sir, The English may be returning to the warm-hearted traditions of Merrie England. We Welsh never shan'toned ours. Yours sincerely,
GWENDA WALTERS,
49 Chatsworth Way, SE27.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

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Mr Carter
supports
oil tanker
policy, page 17

Attraction for big investors boosts National Savings towards record

Christopher Wilkins
National Savings continued to grow rapidly during July and it seems certain that the record net inflow of funds recorded in the 1976-77 financial year will be handsomely surpassed this year.

Net new savings during the week to July 30 amounted to £249.5m. This compares with £2m during the previous four weeks and to a mere £24.1m in the last year.

The result is that in the first week of the present financial year the net inflow of funds has reached £580.8m, well on its way towards the record £641m achieved in the whole of last financial year. In 1975-76 the net inflow was £561m.

The main reason for the huge outflow of the latest five weeks—albeit to 35 per cent of the total—was the popularity of the National Savings Bank Investment Plan, which offers a 10 per cent interest rate on deposits of £50,000 or more, and a new limit of £50,000 was used on investment accounts, which last month.

Net inflow into these plans during the period was £58m, bringing the total to £1.3m. Sir John Anstey, chairman and president of the National Savings Committee, said that institutional investors were the key factor.

In view of the new limit, it seems certain that next year's figures will show a big drop in the inflow into investment accounts since most institutions are already up to the £50,000 limit.

The limit was introduced to a huge influx of money. A



Sir John Anstey: Institutional investors a key factor.

similar limit had been in existence until two months previously and it now appears that the authorities, when they dropped it, had not anticipated how attractive the investment account would become to institutions as a result of the rapid fall in interest rates. The investment account was primarily designed for small private investors.

The second largest contributor to the total savings inflow came from net sales of savings certificates of £24.7m, which was £2.5m more than for the same period last year. Save-As-You-Earn produced a net inflow of £5.5m and Premium Bonds £5.6m.

Financial Editor, page 17

Survey finds growing confidence in farming

Hugh Clayton
Confidence in farming appears in the latest survey of lived capital investment by the Country Owners' Association, Mr. de Salis, economics secretary of the association.

"In the past six months are clear signs of an increase in work under contract and work ordered."

A survey, which covers 100 acres in England and Wales, shows that although investment has been curbed on less than 500 acres, it has risen on larger estates.

Total investment per acre on less than 500 acres in the six months to this year, compared with 9p in the comparable months 1976. On farms of 1,000 to 2,000 acres the total rose from last year to 19.02p.

A cost of work ordered but not begun recovered early in the year to reach £1.31 an acre in the survey.

Holdings in the survey, 11.14 a year earlier. The cost of work to be

contracted for in the next six months rose from £1.45 an acre in the six months to May last year to £2.08 a year later.

That rise, equivalent to 43 per cent, shows that there are signs of intentions by farmers and landowners to raise the volume of investment. The survey supports the Government's claim that agriculture is in a healthier state than farming organizations will allow.

Two cuts in feed prices in the past month combined with prospects of good cereal yields and ample winter livestock feed are helping to stimulate some optimism on the land against fears of a wealth tax and further cuts in food consumption.

Assessments of farming confidence are confused, because ministers and officials are playing up every morsel of information that suggests improving conditions after two seasons of poor yields and low support prices. At the same time, organizations like the National Farmers' Union maintain that confidence has not recovered.

Spear sells Swedish offshoot for £6,500

By Our Financial Staff
In a highly unusual deal, the hand-tool manufacturer Spear & Jackson International has sold for only £6,500 a Swedish subsidiary it acquired three years ago for £250,000.

The subsidiary, AB Sjöberg & Björck (S & B) which makes woodcutting tools, has been sold to its managing director, Mr. Nils Dahlquist, who was brought in by Spear to run the business two years ago.

Reflecting the uncertain future of the company, Spear has agreed to pay Mr. Dahlquist a three-year consultancy fee of £6,500, and will also have to pay him one year's salary of £28,000 if S & B goes into compulsory liquidation while still under his ownership during the next two years.

The disposal of S & B on give-away terms ends what has proved to be a costly venture into Sweden by Spear. When it moved in, S & B was making losses but these were rapidly converted into profit under the new management.

Last year, however, the company slipped back, reporting a pre-tax loss of £344,000. Since then the position has deteriorated further. First half losses this year were £193,000 and Spear says the current prospects of S & B have worsened considerably.

The option of liquidation was ruled out on the grounds that, under Swedish compensation law, it would have been both protracted and extremely costly.

To improve the prospects of making a sale Spear negotiated a £1.3m compensation payment for terminating a contract for the supply of free electricity. But £765,000 has gone to repay short term bank borrowings and the remainder is being used to support the trading losses.

Apart from the trading losses it has already suffered, the net cost to Spear will be a write off, net of taxation, of £419,000 and a further £140,000 reduction in non-distributable reserves which arises from a release of previous years' exchange adjustments.

Shareholders will be asked to approve the disposal at an extraordinary meeting soon.

Last year Spear made a profit of £1.41m.

Liverpool's dockers claim 20 pc

Dockers at the port of Liverpool rejected at the weekend the 5 per cent pay proposals put forward by the employers in the current negotiations.

They then voted unanimously to support any move, including strike action, which is decided at a meeting of the national shop stewards to be held in Birmingham on Saturday, September 3.

The more than 3,000 present reiterated their demands for a 20 per cent minimum wage increase, in line with the national stewards campaign, a 35-hour week, better bonus rates and six weeks' annual holiday. This would mean £100 a week in the higher brackets.

Floating base to solve problem of marketing crude oil on east coast

BP supertanker aids Alaskan flow

By Roger Vietrove
Energy Correspondent
One of British Petroleum's supertankers, the 265,000 dwt British Resolution, has been converted into a floating transshipment terminal and anchored in the Gulf of Panama in an attempt by BP/Sohio to solve the problem of marketing Alaskan crude.

Faced with difficulties in selling all its Alaskan crude to refineries on the west coast of America and delays in approval for a pipeline from California into the main United States oil distribution network, Sohio has been forced to transport its surplus Alaskan crude to its own refineries on the eastern seaboard via the Panama Canal.

British Resolution is the linchpin of this operation. It will shortly receive its first cargo of Alaskan crude from another supertanker and will

then discharge the oil into smaller vessels—up to 60,000 tons—which can negotiate the canal.

Sohio's share of Alaskan output is now about 380,000 barrels a day, of which 250,000 barrels will go straight into west coast refineries under contracts which have already been signed.

The remaining 130,000 barrels a day will be shipped to the east via the Panama Canal but the use of this route will increase considerably when the 1,200,000 barrels a day day spring, BP/Sohio's share of the oil will then be about 640,000 barrels a day.

Competition has been fierce among the partners in the Alaskan oilfield to sell crude into the west coast rather than finding more costly means of marketing.

Recently the Exxon Corporation stepped in and sold 100,000

barrels a day to the Standard Oil Company of California, undercutting BP/Sohio, which had been unable to agree on a price for the oil.

Industry sources say Exxon was offering Alaskan oil at \$1 a barrel less than BP/Sohio.

There is plenty of scope for the kind of manoeuvring over prices as moving the oil through the Panama Canal to terminals in the Gulf of Mexico is about \$2 a barrel more expensive than shipping the oil to California.

Sohio is hoping that the use of the canal will be only temporary. It has submitted plans for reversing the flow of an existing pipeline bringing gas into California so that crude can be pumped into the main United States pipeline network.

A decision by the Californian authorities on the plan is expected by October 1, and it would take another 18 months to carry out the modifications and extensions to the pipeline.

Having run into problems over pipeline permissions in the past, Sohio is taking nothing for granted and the British Resolution is scheduled to stay on station for at least two years.

There is even talk of a permanent transshipment offshore terminal in Panama.

Flow resumed: Oil resumed flowing through the trans-Alaska pipeline early on Saturday after being stopped for four days because of a leakage at a pump station about 75 miles south of Fairbanks.

About 2,200 barrels spilled out of three drain valves accidentally left open, and the pipeline company stopped the flow for 103 hours to check all pump stations.

On July 8, a man was killed in a pump-house explosion—one of several incidents which have interrupted the flow of oil since the 800-mile pipeline opened on June 20.—Reuters

Court decision threatens Bonn's nuclear power programme

From Peter Norman
Bonn, Aug 21
After months of relative calm, the nuclear power question has again been pushed to the forefront of public discussion in West Germany, following a court decision which, it is feared, could cripple fast-breeder reactor development in the Federal Republic.

potentially dangerous plutonium, should be treated as a national issue and authorized solely by a national parliament, and not by a state administration under the terms of the current West German "atom law".

Buildings at Kalkar began in 1973 and the power station is about halfway to completion. About DM1,000m (about £238m) have been spent on the project to date, and firm orders worth a further DM970m have been placed with contractors.

The fast breeder reactor has been heartily supported by the West German Federal Government, which sees it as filling an important part of the country's energy requirements towards the end of this century.

Last week's court decision did not call for a halt to work at Kalkar, but it is feared that the North Rhine-Westphalia Government will now withhold official approval for the next stage of the project, due at the beginning of September. This would bring building to a halt, and endanger an estimated 8,000 jobs.

Meanwhile pressure has been building up in the Social Democrat and Free Democrat parties for a moratorium on nuclear power station building. Dr Hans Matthöfer, Bonn's Minister for Science and Technology, has said that resolutions to this effect at this autumn's SPD and FDP party conferences are almost unavoidable.

In response, Dr Matthöfer, who is an enthusiastic supporter of nuclear power, has been writing to his colleagues in the Social Democrat party to underline the dangers likely to arise from a pause in nuclear power station building.

According to the minister, a pause of several years would lead to a gap of 10,000 megawatts in Germany's electricity generating requirement by 1985.

Cost of oil 'will double by 1985'

World prices of oil will have doubled by 1985, it was forecast at the weekend by Mr. George Williams, director-general of the United Kingdom Offshore Operators Association.

Mr. Williams said on the Tyne Tees Television programme "Face the Press": "We are now using more oil than we are finding, and that means it's becoming more scarce, so inevitably the price is going to go up."

Detroit puts new cars on road to fuel economy

Lighter, smaller, more fuel-efficient cars with improved emission control systems will be moving from Detroit to showrooms across the United States in the next few weeks. The 1978 models that are about to be launched represent major changes in the American car industry.

General Motors, Ford and Chrysler have reluctantly moved toward making more sensible cars.

Government regulations have forced them to improve emission and fuel-efficiency standards. Foreign competition has forced them to move away from their love affair with large automobiles. Rising raw materials costs have also forced them to start designing more compact cars.

Radical as the new models will be, compared with their predecessors, the new cars will still appear big and inefficient to European eyes.

What the American calls an "intermediate" sized car is what the Englishman thinks of as a *Minivan* and what the American calls a compact car is what in England would be termed a large car.

The new American small cars, which for the first time will be offered in large volume by the three big Detroit motor firms, are still considerably larger than British Leyland Minis.

Fuel consumption of the new models is likely to be in line with the Government mandated 18 miles a gallon standard for 1978, an improvement of a few miles per gallon over the 1977 ranges.

By 1980 the average should be up to 20 miles a gallon, rising to 27.5 miles by 1985.

The new cars are involving Detroit in a major new development, which, fortunately, are coming at a time when the companies are enjoying record profits.

Ford alone estimates that its total capital spending will be about \$8,000m (about £4,571.5m) for the four years to the end of 1980, 60 per cent more than in the previous four years.

Americans will be forced to change their views of the automobile and the resistance to smaller cars already appears to be far less than the top executives of the big car firms have constantly suggested.

Demand for small cars has increased since President Carter's energy speech in April and imports, as a result, now account for some 20 per cent of the United States market.

Consistent lobbying of the car makers finally forced the Government to relax its initial tough anti-pollution standards.

Enforcement of these standards, claim the car makers, would have closed Detroit car production next year. Nevertheless the new standards, made law on August 8, are still rigorous.

Frank Vogel

Fukuda hint of further cut in discount rate

Tokyo, Aug 21.—Mr. Takao Fukuda, the Prime Minister, indicated today that his Government will take more expansive monetary measures, including another cut in the official discount rate.

"A supplementary budget for additional appropriations and some monetary measures will become necessary," Mr. Fukuda said in a television interview for broadcast tomorrow at the resort of Hakone, west of Tokyo, where he was on vacation.

The Bank of Japan cut the discount rate—the rate the Central Bank charges for short-term loans to commercial banks—by 0.5 per cent in March and by 1 per cent in April to 5 per cent, in a refinancing effort.

Agence France-Press.



Mr. Fukuda: Planning more expansive measures.

Fewer plan price rises, CBI says

By John Huxley
Slightly more than 50 per cent of respondents to the Confederation of British Industry's August economic situation report expect to increase domestic prices over the next four months.

The lowest figure recorded since companies were first asked two and a half years ago about price intentions each month. Including the quarterly industrial trends survey, it is the lowest figure in four years.

The CBI commented: "There has been a consistent easing in price expectations since the end of last year. This month it is widespread throughout manufacturing industry, with the exception of mechanical engineering where expectations are little changed."

The balance of companies who consider total and export order books to be below normal is slightly more favourable than in the previous month's survey. Again, stocks of finished goods—particularly in the consumer goods sector—are thought to be more than adequate.

However, the CBI said that because it is only the fifth occasion that companies have been asked to comment on order books and stocks, the results must be treated with caution.

There has been little change in the output expectations of manufacturing industry for the next four months. "More buoyant expectations in the intermediate goods industries are more an effect by a slight weakening among producers of consumer goods and a more pronounced weakening in the output expectations of capital goods producers," the CBI said.

August is one of four months in the year when the CBI does not produce a full economic situation report.

House of Fraser

Interim Statement for the 26 weeks to 30th July, 1977

The unaudited results of the operations of the Group for the 26 weeks to 30th July, 1977, excluding Associated Companies and Exceptional Items, are set out below with the comparative figures for the 26 weeks to 31st July, 1976 and the audited figures for the 52 weeks to 29th January, 1977.

	26 weeks to 30 July 77	26 weeks to 31 July 76	52 weeks to 29 Jan 77
£000	£000	£000	£000
Total Turnover	224,041	189,306	463,631
Less: Value Added Tax	14,459	12,817	34,508
Turnover (excluding Value Added Tax)	209,582	176,689	429,123
Trading Profit	10,834	7,849	36,003
Less: Depreciation	2,334	2,039	11,335
	8,500	5,810	31,668
Less: Interest paid less received	2,929	2,469	5,406
Operating Profit	5,571	3,341	26,462
Associated Companies — Share of Profits less losses	—	—	340
Surplus on sale of Properties and Investments	—	—	874
Profit before Taxation	5,571	3,341	27,676
Taxation (52%)	2,897	1,737	14,213
Profit after Taxation	2,674	1,604	13,463
Preference Dividends	16	16	32
Attributable to Ordinary Shareholders	2,658	1,588	13,431
Earnings per Ordinary Share of 25p	2.19p	1.31p	11.05p

It has not yet been found practicable to comply with International Accounting Standard No. 4 in respect of the provision for depreciation of buildings but it is estimated that this would be in the region of £600,000 for the 26 week period.

The Share of Profits of Associated Companies and Surplus on Sale of Properties and Investments are dealt with only in the year-end Accounts.

The earnings per Ordinary Share have been calculated using the 121,508,602 Ordinary Shares of 25p on issue throughout the periods.

Interim Dividend on Ordinary Shares

The Directors have declared an Interim Dividend on the Ordinary Shares on account of the 52 weeks ending 28th January, 1978 of 1.6394p per share (1.5125p) absorbing £2,052,600 (£1,837,818). Warrants will be posted on 7th December, 1977 to Shareholders on the Register at the close of business on 28th October, 1977.

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Lending rate 7 pc

The Bank of England's minimum lending rate is held at 7 per cent this week. The following are the results of Friday's Treasury bill tender:

Applications 12,270,000,000
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MANAGEMENT

Edited by Rodney Cowton

Argos in calmer waters

It may be that the Argos discount chain, named after the famous Greek ship the Argo, will, after all, bring home the Golden Fleece for its founder Mr Richard Tompkins. For having survived four extremely difficult years, Argos Distributors is set for growth, although on a much more modest scale than was hoped when it was founded.

As it was, the first 17 stores nearly founded under the unexpectedly large numbers of customers were attracted by the discount prices. The sophisticated computerized system linking showrooms, stockrooms and warehouses faltered under the weight of manual changes from show-room managers desperate to obtain supplies.

Catalogue

Argos is still, probably unduly, self-conscious about the possible ill-will caused by not being able to supply its first customers.

Mr Joe Phillips, managing director of Argos, describes the catalogue as "making a promise" which the company has to live up to both in the availability of goods and their price. Despite the difficulties during periods of rapid inflation, Argos has never increased prices during the life of a catalogue, (which come out at approximately six-monthly intervals) he says, except when there have been Government-imposed tax changes such as to Value Added Tax rates.

Availability of goods, the early bugbear, has been improved to the point where 95 per cent of showroom customers can take immediate delivery of the articles they come in for. The company takes the remaining 5 per cent extremely seriously.

Unlike conventional retailers it can, and does, record its "lost sales". For on entering an Argos showroom, the customer fills in an order form code which records the number and description of the article he wants to buy. Therefore, if the item is not in stock there is nevertheless a precise description of the "lost sale".

This information is used in compiling replacement orders together with the more usual record of actual sales. It is also used to guide merchandise buyers. This can lead to the unusual situation where during boom sales of, for instance, gardening equipment, instead of being congratulated on

achieving a sell-out, buyers can be chastised for not ordering enough.

Flexibility in being able to vary the selection of merchandise more easily than conventional retailers to meet seasonal or other factors is one of the fundamentals of the Argos system. The new autumn catalogue out this week contains between 2,500 and 3,000 different items (down by about 1,000 from the inaugural 1973 catalogue which was generally agreed to be too many). Compared with the Spring catalogue it contains about 250 toys against a mere 80 to cater for the Christmas demand.

This is a crude example of the sort of changes which can be made. Another, more subtle instance, is the phasing out of heavy electrical equipment such as freezers, mainly because the margins were too low since competition from already established discount outlets has been fierce.

The company has learnt a lot over the years in the mixture of merchandise it selects for its catalogue. Although it went to the best sources available for information in setting up the operation back in 1972-73 a lot of the early intelligence has proved wrong. For instance, in America jewelry has been a big seller in catalogue shops, but Argos which went into jewelry in a big way in the early days did not find it as successful in Britain.

Customers

Some of the suppliers' information about their best-selling lines also proved incorrect. Preliminary market research indicated that customers would come from the upper income ABC1 socio-economic groups which, it was thought, were the most susceptible to discount prices. In the event more customers are coming from lower-income families than was expected.

Another fundamental of the Argos system is rapid stock movement. The company reckons completely to turn over stock six times a year. While comparisons are difficult, it believes this to be quicker than any of its competitors.

The showrooms, of which there are now about 60, carry about five weeks' stock. Deliveries to them from two central warehouses are made within three days of the order being placed.

Improved information to-

gether with its present very large size has enabled Argos to establish improved relationships with its suppliers. When it first started, for example, the company because of its inexperience did not take account of the complete holiday shut down of many manufacturing plants. This would not happen today.

Argos aims at a business with exceptionally high volumes and low overheads. In addition to the rapid stock turn economies can be achieved in the siting and management of showrooms. Sited in off-centre, and consequently cheaper, locations these aim to make maximum use of the available space. Behind the showroom's display area, possibly above or below ground—again with cheaper rents—the stockrooms can carry through vertical stacking 10 times as much merchandise as conventional shops.

Showroom

The system of showroom plus stockroom has enabled Argos to achieve the amazingly high annual sales figure of £1,000 per foot of showroom space. Although Argos's different system of retailing makes direct comparison impossible, it is interesting to note that the figure for Marks and Spencer's Marble Arch store, quoted in the Guinness Book of Records, is believed to be about £800 per square foot.

Although it will admit that it made a lot of mistakes and this, with the general economic recession, badly stunted growth (when it was launched the plan was for 300 showrooms to be opened by mid-1976) the basic systems are now working very well, according to Mr Phillips.

With a turnover expected to reach £55m-£60m for the year ending in October, double the 1976 figure, Argos is now ready to resume its expansion programme. Six new showrooms are due to open by the end of the year to bring the total to 65. Twenty more are to open in 1978 and by 1980 the chain should number at least 100.

From being the poor relation to Green Shield, its sister company, Argos having defeated its many sceptics seems not only here to stay but in the process of becoming an important force in non-food retailing.

Patricia Tisdall

Where charities can tap a range of skills

A company that plans to enter a new line of business can call in consultants to assess feasibility. When it has to make a choice between several kinds of equipment or various ways of doing things, it can buy in the necessary expertise. But what can a charity, with little or no money, do in similar situations?

The answer used to be, usually, that it took a chance and muddled through. Now, however, there is a better option—thanks to an initiative of the Central London branch of the British Institute of Management.

Under the slogan "In Business for the Community", a branch members got together a year ago to offer spare-time help, free, to charities and community groups. Over 100 members are on call at present and since the BIM covers the whole management spectrum, that means that charities can tap a range of skills from work study to public relations.

According to branch chairman Tony Licudi, young managers have been particularly keen to volunteer and requests for assistance are coming in at the rate of five a week (180 have been processed in the first year). Inflation and the need to get maximum value from dwindling support grants are increasing the pressures on voluntary groups.

Often good-cause and community projects are run by people who lack business experience, so just to be able to talk to someone trained in management can be a great help.

"Usually these groups are quite capable of working out their own salvation once they have identified the real problem," says Licudi. "That is the hard part and that is where we find we can help because of our business background."

Crowdon Voluntary Services are trying to set up a pooling arrangement for transport for the disabled. Through the IBFC scheme, they now have guidance from a man who has held a senior post with the Automobile Association.

The North Camden Community Health Council was having trouble coping with the mass of paper that came their way. A top administrator with the GLC visited their office and helped them create an information storage system of a type appropriate to their needs.

"We're certainly more efficient now," said community worker Jean Greenshields. "We've also cut down the amount of time we need to devote to the more tedious office chores."

Another IBFC volunteer helped a refuge for battered wives to get its accounts in order; the word got around and the service has since helped two similar refuges in other parts of London.

In many cases the volunteers strike up a relationship with their "clients" that continues indefinitely. A typical case is that of four young clergymen in east London who sought advice on how to improve the effectiveness of their team ministry.

Two BIM men with different backgrounds were put on the case. They met the clerics and made them put their aims and objectives down on paper. They then asked the clerics to record every activity for a month on time sheets.

"Our advisers made us think much more clearly about what we are trying to do and how we are going about it," said the Rev Stephen Lowe. "We are continuing to work together and it has been a great help."

Incidentally, the BIM men told the clergy that they were working excessive hours—and showed them how they could get the same work done in less time.

When a charity happens to be concerned with white-collar workers, like the Apex Trust, then the BIM is particularly well placed to assist.

By offering facilities for a seminar at Management House on September 7, they are helping the trust, which seeks to improve employment prospects for ex-offenders, to reach a greater number of employers.

An IBFC volunteer who runs her own employment agency, Jane Crosthwaite, has also assisted the Apex Trust, using her professional experience to assess samples of the case histories of clients the trust has been sending to potential employers.

Expertise in the work-study field puts some IBFC volunteers in a good position to advise sheltered employment projects, such as the one that the disabled Action Group, in Woolwich, is in the process of setting up.

The group has taken over a disused building on a council estate, to provide a centre where the disabled can make things and thus feel more useful. Alice Gibbs, the organizer, told me that IBFC had provided essential guidance on how to make the scheme viable.

Now that IBFC is getting better known, inquiries are coming in from the provinces as well as London. These are referred to the nearest BIM branch.

Philip Barron

Executive Reserve

Under the headline "placing the unemployed executive", in his space last week, reference was incorrectly made to an organization "Executive Register". The correct and full name is Executive Reserve (Manpower Services) Limited.

Business appointments

Chairman for Firth Cleveland

Mr Peter B. Hamilton has been named chairman of the Firth Cleveland Sub-Group of GLN. Mr Gordon Sclater has been made sales director of SM Paper Co and Riverside Converters of Darlington.

Mr John Gill will be Group Financial Controller of The Thomson Organisation from September 1.

Mr J. K. S. Fielding has been appointed director (administration and legal services) and company secretary of Kellogg Co of Great Britain.

Mr Bernard De Villamejane has been made a director of Lead Industries Group.

Mr P. H. L. Mr R. G. Hardie and Mr B. A. Edisbury have joined the board of British Rotolinks. Mr Robert Eadie Macdonald has been elected president of the Faculty of Actuaries.

Sir Gregory Kater has been elected chairman of CSR following the retirement of Sir John Dunlop. Sir John will continue as chairman of the Australian Estates Company. Mr D. G. Block will fill the vacancy on the board of CSR.

Mr P. A. A. Mr D. S. has been appointed a director of The Aquacultural Insurance Service.

Lord Baker has been made an honorary fellow and appointed vice-president of the Institute of Materials Handling. Lord Baker is research and development director of the IDC Group.

Mr R. C. Lomas has joined the board of Hawker Harris.

Mr K. G. Miller is to be the chairman of Thorn Domestic Appliances Electrical Goods which supersedes Thorn Domestic Appliances (Electrical). The other board members are: Mr F. J. Adams, Mr D. W. Birch, Mr D. A. Cockram, Mr R. Dore, Mr J. R. Harries, Mr B. Jagers, Mr J. W. Lindsey and Mr J. E. Powell.

Mr Gordon H. Sambrook has been appointed a director of the board of The Iron Trades Employers Insurance Association and Iron Trades Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr Jim Cole has joined the main board of Bowring & Mills, becoming managing director of Mint Components.

Mr D. M. Forsyth has been appointed to the board of Mac Fisheries as commercial director.

Mr D. A. Gremier is to succeed Mr Somerset Gibbs as chairman of Capel-Cure Myers. Mr A. C. Hugh Smith continues as managing director. Mr Gibbs will remain a shareholder and associated with the company.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Deputy Governor of the Bank of Scotland, has been appointed chairman of The Federation of Scottish Bank Employers and chairman of the Joint Negotiating Council of the Scottish Banking Industry. He succeeds Sir Thomas G. Waterlow, Director of The Royal Bank of Scotland, who has held both offices since their formation in 1970.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The urgent need for full-time specialist staff on select committees

From Mr Anthony Cockerill Sir, It is to be hoped that the forecasts of your correspondent, Mr Geoffrey Smith (August 12) of the recommendations of the forthcoming report of the Select Committee on Procedure will prove correct, and that, in due course, they will be implemented.

Few who have had the privilege of serving a select committee can fail to appreciate the potential which the system offers for effective parliamentary monitoring of the policies and actions of the Executive.

One of the most impressive features is the ability of many committees to reach unanimous and constructive conclusions which frequently transcend consideration of narrow party interest.

Unfortunately, under present arrangements this potential is not fully realized. Full-time specialist staff will be required, who, it may be hoped, will develop procedures for the collection and analysis of statist-

cal data and other information. They might also be given responsibility for preparing independent staff papers and reports, in a manner similar to that already employed some US Congressional committees.

These reports would serve as a basis for committee inquiries, which we should shorten in duration as a result. To increase their impact further, committees on issues of importance should be given the right to call on the interests of open government—could extend the practice of public hearings. One full variant of this would be simultaneous oral examining of witnesses with conflict views.

Yours faithfully, ANTHONY COCKERILL, Senior Lecturer in Economics, University of Salford, Salford, M5 4WT.

When tourists travel and how they book theatre tickets

From Mr A. E. Eldon-Edington Sir, I refer to Mrs C. Gratus's letter from Acton Green, dated August 3, Victor Middleton, of the Department of Tourism, University of Surrey, has published a paper dealing with tourists' travel in London.

Tourists seldom travel in the rush hour and it is doubtful if they start from Acton Green at any hour they are on holiday, travel later and return earlier, go theatre-wards round seven to eight and return again later. I am surprised Mrs Gratus did not bring up the other cliché—the terrible inconvenience caused by the 11 and 11.30 guard changing to travelling workers.

An American bogey on product liability

From Mr A. MacGeorge Sir, Mr J. A. Kimberley (July 27) implies that the pattern of awards in product liability cases in the United States are likely to be repeated in Europe if current legislative proposals go ahead. The Law Commission in its recent report, *Liability for Defective Products*, examined this question. They concluded that, for a number of reasons (some mentioned in Mr Kimberley's letter), soaring American insurance premiums could not be taken as an indication of the likely cost of product liability in this country.

There is no reason to believe that the exemplary and punitive awards of damages, common in the United States, would be allowed in this country or Europe, or that any contributory negligence by the victim would be ignored. The

As for the theatre, the same paper deals with the likely fate of theatres without the support of tourists. Their absence would spell death to many a theatre. When I get up especially early to buy tickets at the National Theatre I see a majority of quite ordinary non-tourist people queuing with me. Tourists generally book through their hotel hall porter or an agency. Yours faithfully, A. E. Eldon-Edington, Member, Executive Council, London Tourist Board, 40 Dover Street, London W1X 3BB, August 12.

Council of Europe Products Liability Convention in Article 4 recognizes that compensation should be reduced or disallowed if the injured person has by his own fault contributed to the damage; the explanatory Memorandum of the EEC proposal (Com (76) 372) stated that a contributory negligence provision would be superfluous since this principle applies under the laws of all member states.

Consumers want to know the cost of our proposed new measure. Too often trade exaggerates such costs and harms its own cause by making it impossible for a fair assessment to be made. In this instance the American bogey is particularly unhelpful. Yours sincerely,

ALASTAIR MACGEORGE, Assistant Director, Consumers' Association, 14 Buckington Street, London WC2N 6DS, July 28.

Glasshouse crops from waste heat

From Mr Roy Hay Sir, May I refer to the letter from Mr J. Harvey on waste—in power generators (August 11, 1977). In 194 north Germany near Oldes there was, and for all I still is, a splendid example of the use of waste heat from power station. This station built on a peat bog and fuelled by the peat. The heat was used to heat a range of commercial houses and also for heating soil over a large area of asparagus, which the Germans cutting if I remember right late February or March.

There is also a great deal of waste heat from other industries, such as distilleries, a waste heat from one such waste heat could be in the production of glasshouse crops.

It may be objected that it is not room for acres of glasshouse, alongside such industrial establishments. However, it may now be grown with artificial lighting and soilless culture systems in solid buildings, such as methods of growth might well become commonplace in the future and, for now, would seem obvious to the consumer.

Waste heat. I would be interested to know if the CEGB investigated this possibility. Yours faithfully,

ROY HAY, Hurnmore Farm House, Hurnmore, Godalming, Surrey, August 11, 1977.

Scandinavians are taxed more highly

A survey of personal taxation and living costs in the main industrialized countries outside the Communist block shows there are three European countries in which executives are more highly taxed than in Britain. These are Denmark, Finland and Sweden.

Unit, shows that an executive, with a wife and two children, earning £7,250 in Britain would pay about £1,870 tax, as against about £2,456 in Sweden. On the other hand, in France, the lowest figure, he would pay only about £350.

The survey also shows that the cost of an executive standard of living in Paris is about

one-third higher than in London, while in Stockholm it is about 70 per cent more expensive than London, and in New York nearly double the London level.

*International Taxation and Living Costs. Available from Inbucon/AIC Salary Research, £75.

Redland Profits Increased by 30% to £34.16m.

"From a U.K. base of excellence, we have been able confidently to engage in joint ventures overseas founded upon our practical skills and experience. If I were asked to identify Redland's greatest single strength today, I should point to our achievement in working harmoniously with outstanding partners in twenty-five countries."

Colin Corness: Chairman and Chief Executive

Redland

Construction materials and services in 25 countries

Copies of the Annual Report can be obtained from the Secretary, Redland Limited, Reigate, Surrey

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Mr P. A. A. Mr D. S. has been appointed a director of The Aquacultural Insurance Service.

Lord Baker has been made an honorary fellow and appointed vice-president of the Institute of Materials Handling. Lord Baker is research and development director of the IDC Group.

Mr R. C. Lomas has joined the board of Hawker Harris.

Mr K. G. Miller is to be the chairman of Thorn Domestic Appliances Electrical Goods which supersedes Thorn Domestic Appliances (Electrical). The other board members are: Mr F. J. Adams, Mr D. W. Birch, Mr D. A. Cockram, Mr R. Dore, Mr J. R. Harries, Mr B. Jagers, Mr J. W. Lindsey and Mr J. E. Powell.

Mr Gordon H. Sambrook has been appointed a director of the board of The Iron Trades Employers Insurance Association and Iron Trades Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr Jim Cole has joined the main board of Bowring & Mills, becoming managing director of Mint Components.

Mr D. M. Forsyth has been appointed to the board of Mac Fisheries as commercial director.

Mr D. A. Gremier is to succeed Mr Somerset Gibbs as chairman of Capel-Cure Myers. Mr A. C. Hugh Smith continues as managing director. Mr Gibbs will remain a shareholder and associated with the company.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Deputy Governor of the Bank of Scotland, has been appointed chairman of The Federation of Scottish Bank Employers and chairman of the Joint Negotiating Council of the Scottish Banking Industry. He succeeds Sir Thomas G. Waterlow, Director of The Royal Bank of Scotland, who has held both offices since their formation in 1970.

Temple Bar Investment Trust Limited

(Formerly Telephone and General Trust Limited)



Issue of:-

£384,704 4.2% Cumulative Preference Stock
£1,000,000 5% Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1985/90

The Council of The Stock Exchange has admitted the above Stocks to the Official List. The Stocks have been issued to Stockholders of the Company formerly known as Temple Bar Investment Trust Limited under a Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation which became operative on Friday 19th August, 1977.

Particulars of the Stocks are available in the statistical services of Extel Statistical Services Limited and copies may be obtained from the Secretaries of the Company, Electra Group Services Limited, Electra House, Temple Place, Victoria Embankment, London WC2R 3HP and from Capel-Cure Myers Limited, Bath House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1A 2EU during normal business hours.

Coltess Group

INTERIM STATEMENT

A summary of the unaudited results for the 6 months ended 30th June, 1977 is set out below:

	6 months to 30th June, 1977	6 months to 30th June, 1976	Year ended 31st Dec 1976
Sales: (Note 1)			
Industrial fasteners	3,977,389	2,630,158	5,607,547
Bricks	820,453	719,455	1,539,908
Textile waste processing	321,638	281,273	502,911
Group turnover	4,219,480	3,580,286	7,800,366
Trading profit	467,459	471,177	938,636
Bank and loan interest	72,677	83,800	156,477
Profit before taxation	540,136	554,977	1,095,113
Provision for taxation (Note 2)	29,782	37,577	67,359
Net profit after taxation	510,354	517,400	1,027,754
Attributable to minority interests (Note 3)	87	316	603
Net profit attributable to shareholders	510,267	517,084	1,027,151
Dividends: Paid	78,560	—	78,560
Proposed	1,320	—	1,320
Per share	1.320	0.813p	1.320

Notes: 1. The interim figures are prepared from the group's management accounts and are unaudited. Turnover (intra-group sales). 2. The provision for taxation for the six months ended 30th June, 1977 and the comparable period of the previous year, are based on the full current rate of corporation tax. 3. The interim results consolidate the group (Coltess Investment Limited) at 99.99 per cent (1976: 99.1 per cent).

John, no. 10

July 1977

THE EDITOR
all-time special
tees

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Institutional cash and the building societies

One of the most reasonable defences available to the building societies for holding their interest rates at present levels has been competition from National Savings investment accounts. The latest figures show how fierce that competition has been.

In the five weeks to July 30 the net inflow of investment accounts was £206m after £30m the month before—big figures in the context of the societies' £320m net receipts for the month. With the investment account earning 10 per cent gross compared to the societies' 10.15 per cent, the case for not raising building society rates has been strong.

But that argument is now looking thin. All of the inflow during the past months, since restrictions on the size of investment accounts were lifted, has come from institutions. The £50,000 limit has now been restored, however, and the effect has been to stop new institutional investment in building societies. Since institutional money is of importance to the societies, one of its most powerful rivals has been eliminated.

It is true, of course, that small depositors could still move into investment accounts if the building society rate was raised. But it is doubtful that this would be a scale of response. Small depositors are relatively rate insensitive and there are practical disadvantages to investing in building societies compared to other investment accounts.

For all the recent National Savings success, the societies are now looking increasingly exposed to allegations of foot-dragging.

be allowed to proceed if Australian capital is unavailable on reasonable terms.

This important qualification has in the past been used by Australian ministers and officials to reassure the international business community, which was still recovering from the anti-foreign attitude of the previous Labour Government. However, the present Liberal Government has increasingly



Sir Mark Turner, chairman of Rio Tinto-Zinc.

come round to the view that foreign ownership of its natural resources has become a politically emotive issue and that to move closer to the Labour Party's stance may in fact be electorally beneficial. Plans to require 75 per cent local involvement in all raw material projects are now under active consideration.

The issue has come into stark relief as a result of the growing involvement of foreign companies in Australia's coal industry. Last week the Government ordered a 90-day freeze on a proposal by Conzinc Rhotond of Australia, which is 72.6 per cent owned by Rio Tinto-Zinc, to bid for Coal and Allied Industries together with Howard Smith Ltd.

However, there remains one key obstacle to Government efforts to extend Australian ownership. That is the lack of Australian capital. If the 75 per cent criterion was applied to the whole minerals industry, Australia's mineral development would be very largely choked off for shortage of local funds. As it is, a more nationalist stance by the Government might mean the drying up of foreign capital inflows anyway.

stralian minerals the question of reign finance

Australia about to alter its guidelines for investment in natural resources by foreign companies? From a one time laissez-faire attitude on this issue, the Government is believed to be questioning whether the existing vague guidelines that already exist are good enough. It may, instead, be planning to put the whole industry on the same footing as the uranium.

Because of its alleged unique status, uranium has been singled out for special treatment. A 75 per cent Australian ownership is required in all projects before they go to production. In the remaining key minerals—oil, gas, other minerals, agricultural, forest, and fishing projects—new investments involving more than \$10m must require only a minimum 50 per cent local participation, although a project need not be in the national interest may

Monetary choices for the accountants

Probably the bravest decision taken by the Banking Standards Committee a month when it proposed its initiative to produce guidelines on inflation accounting supplement historic accounts was to make an adjustment for monetary items. It is called adjusting for the effects of inflation, but its inclusion nevertheless risks the whole project.

The monetary adjustments debate has been the introduction of a satisfactory inflation accounting system from the outset. It is decided that inclusion was a better idea than the production of the misleading results that would result without it, and the profession has served to concentrate the minds on finding an acceptable solution. But there is still far from general agreement on the way monetary adjustments should be made.

There are two main suggestions. The first is to offset the additional depreciation and cost of sales provisions by the reduction of the group's capital employed which is financed by its creditors. Simple though it is, it is open to the objection that it may not always be fair to a group to revalue its debt constant proportion to capital employed. It is a function of income and not a guarantee that income will rise with capital values, or that interest rates will only rise in line with debt. The experience of the past few years

is that they do not. Thus this approach has considerable dangers in that it brings unrealistic gains into the profit and loss account.

There is growing support, however, for a system that aims to separate the effects of debt finance on working capital, particularly adjusting for gains or losses made by creditors and debtors, from the effects of debt on shareholders' interest. This is entirely sensible. It allows banks to produce more realistic profits and prevents the kind of CCA distortion to the results of a retailer like Tesco which sells most of its stock before it has paid for it without creating the danger of bringing unrealized gains into the profit and loss account.

The major objection to this system is that a switch from creditor finance to bank finance would change the operating results. The ASC committee preparing the guidelines under Mr Bill Hyde, chief accountant of Oxford University is attracted by the second proposal but is stumbling over how to define working capital and borrowings for the purposes of making a separation.

A crude system based on offsetting the current cost adjustment by that proportion of capital financed by debt, therefore, looks the most likely to be implemented as a guideline. But it is debatable whether either industry or government will be happy with it.

How Mr Healey should move on reflation

Hugh Stephenson

Mr Denis Healey spent the whole of the 1964-70 Labour Government as Secretary of State for Defence. It now looks an odds on certainty that he will spend the whole of this Government as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Such unbroken service at the head of a major department of state is almost unique in modern politics.

Only Lord Butler of Saffron Walden has had a longer unbroken spell at the Treasury in recent times. Mr Healey ought, therefore, to be a living answer to the general and valid criticism of our system of government, namely that ministers have only just as a rule had time to grasp the job before they are moved up or out.

There are parallels between the Healey performance at Defence and at the Treasury. Once again he has established a formidable reputation as an operator and as an intellectual with his civil servants, though at the Treasury given his predecessor he had the advantage of a flying start. Equally in both cases, his growing authority has been based on a performance which involved

continual U-turns in policy. At defence the main U-turn related to the East of Suez policy. At the Treasury there has been the de facto conversion to monetarism and the abandonment of the policy of deliberate devaluation of sterling to compensate for lost industrial competitiveness.

When super-sonic flying was quite new it used to be said (I am sure without any technical justification) that the sudden problem for test pilots was that the sound barrier all the controls started having the opposite of the expected effect. A modern Chancellor might be forgiven for thinking that, in the current world depression and at current levels of inflation and unemployment, economics and finance are behaving in much the same way.

Who would have predicted a month ago that a decision to revalue sterling against the dollar would have produced a rush of foreign confidence in the pound? Or that a Sunday interest rate cut would have produced a rush of other major centres would be met with an accelerated inflow of hot money?

But, as well as being in charge of the economy, Mr Healey is a politician with residential ambitions. He will, therefore, be spending his summer break considering an economic strategy for the remainder of this administration that makes electoral sense. The Ladywood by-election result must be in his mind.

He will be aware of the fact that the severe recrimination of Mr Roy Jenkins's 1969 Budget has gone into Labour folk memory as the main reason why the Conservatives won the 1970 election. And he can scarcely forget that his own 1974 spring budget and early expansionist policies were widely credited with the Conservatives winning the 1974 election (if also for the inflation and unemployment that followed).

There are strong voices now arguing that Mr Healey should use the unexpected strength of the pound and the reserves to escape politely from the monetary dialogue with the International Monetary Fund, perhaps even pay back early some of the monies borrowed and go bald-headed for growth.

The political pressures on the Chancellor to reflate must be the stronger for the Ladywood result. For, with a swing in such a seat of under 9 per cent against the Government, the serious possibility is raised that the Conservatives might not win the next general election.

For the previous six months it looked absolutely certain that the Government would lose a general election, however long they were able to put it off. Such a change is bound to influence a Chancellor's view of the timing and scope of reflation.

If this is indeed the direction in which he is likely to move in the coming weeks, he should reflect on the damage that is done to the economy and to long-run confidence by sudden large changes in either direction. It takes far longer than people once thought for changes in the level of demand or of interest rates to produce underlying changes in the economy itself. The anxious prayer must be that his reflation should be early and gradual, rather than in one large headline-catching package later in the day.

President Carter's limited support for American-built oil tankers

After sitting on the fence for many months, President Carter has decided to how to pressure American maritime trade unions and shipbuilding companies to support proposed legislation requiring greater use of American vessels for importing oil.

It is a decision that has outraged many economists, several top administration officials and foreign shipowners.

The President's support will not, however, go as far as some lobbyists would have wished. Committees of Congress have been working on a Bill which would guarantee American ships a 30 per cent share of the American oil import market by mid-1980.

However, President Carter has indicated that he will support legislation only to the extent of raising the share of oil imports carried by American shipping to 9.5 per cent by October 1, 1982.

The Congressional Bill defines American ships as those actually built in America and not merely those owned by United States companies and flying the American flag. Similar legislation was passed by the Congress in 1974, but President Ford refused to sign it.

American-built flag tankers actually carried only about 3 to 4 per cent of the nation's oil imports and if their share were to rise to 30 per cent by mid-1980 then, according to some government economists, the added oil import costs could easily reach \$800m (£460m) a year, though some industrial sources thought this a very conservative figure.

It is this large increase and the inevitability that it would be passed on to consumers and added to the country's inflation rate that has brought opposition to the measure from senior officials in the Treasury and Commerce Department.

The Department of State and the White House International Trade Office have also been opposed to the legislation.

The State Department said in testimony to the Congress on the 1974 Bill that it "considers cargo preference as a mechanism to spur possible retaliation from not only oil producing nations but our major trading partners since proponents assert oil is only the first of the commercial cargoes upon which they expect cargo preference to be applied."

The Trade Office, preparing for GATT negotiations in Geneva, will find it harder to convince foreign countries of America's sincerity towards free trade.

The shipping measure is clearly a protectionist measure

representing a clear non-tariff barrier to American trade. It goes this way, then how will White House trade officials persuade foreign nations to desist from taking similarly restrictive actions?

President Carter, to be accurate, has not gone as far in supporting this legislation as the unions and the shipbuilders would have liked.

He informed Congressional committees in late July that he would sign legislation which raises the share of oil imports carried in American-built ships to 9.5 per cent by October 1, 1982.

He said this volume should be reached gradually, starting with a minimum required level of 4.5 per cent as soon as the legislation was enacted.

travels that I have looked at there is an excruciating provision" allowing trade exceptions on grounds of national security.

The Council of European and Japanese National Shipowners' Associations contends that the legislation will violate foreign treaties, and a number of Washington lawyers share this view.

The national security argument is viewed as bogus, and the council points out that more than 60 per cent of United States oil imports are currently carried in American-owned ships. The fact that most of these ships were not built in the United States does not have any impact at all on American oil security.

The experts note that it is also a somewhat spurious argument to suggest that the United States has to maintain a major shipbuilding industry to ensure its security in times of war.

The security issue has been just one of the main features of the major campaign mounted by the unions and the shipowners to win the Administration's support for this new legislation. Another key issue has been the protection of the environment.

Several recent major oil spills off American coasts have been caused by Liberian flagships, and supporters of the cargo preference Bill argue that tougher safety standards applied to ships built in America make them safer for carrying oil.

Enforcing safer standards, however, is a matter already being discussed by governments on an international basis, and changes in United States cargo preference laws are unlikely to make a real difference here.

The unions have also contended that the legislation will mean more American jobs, and the President has been particularly sensitive in recent months to criticism by labour organizations that he has not done enough to stimulate employment. The unions certainly appear to have facts to support their case on this front.

Legislation which already exists requiring all Alaskan oil to be shipped in United States tankers, and which requires oil transported to the new United States strategic oil reserve to go in American vessels, is already giving a new lease of life to the shipyards.

The President's declaration in favour of the cargo preference Bill has now made some shipyard owners set for a bonanza, and there is talk in the industry of a sharp increase in employment.

A major argument made by the shipowners' council and by opponents to the new legislation, which the Congress and the Administration appear to have ignored so far, centres on the effect of the legislation on the world shipping market.

The council notes that the Bill going to stimulate United States tanker construction "at a time when there is an unprecedented surplus of tanker capacity in the world."

This would prolong the crisis in international tanker shipping and aggravate the problem of the world shipbuilding industry, which is now facing one of its most serious crises ever, due to vast over-

capacity of building facilities and lack of new orders."

According to the council's experts the volume of excess tanker tonnage today is more than 90 million tons deadweight and this amount is likely to grow until at least 1981.

Another argument made frequently against the proposed legislation is that it will be extremely difficult to administer. A whole bureaucracy may have to be created to keep tabs on the percentage of oil imports in American ships.

There may be a danger of jurisdictional disputes and of conflicts between the United States and foreign governments over the manner in which controls are enforced.

Now that the President has given his blessing, it seems likely that the new law, which the 9.5 per cent requirement, will come into effect within a few months.



The launching of Texaco New York from Newport News SB & DD yard, Newport News, Virginia.

It may be harder to convince foreign countries of America's sincerity towards free trade

The unions and the shipbuilders seem more than happy with the President's statement.

A leading sponsor of this legislation, Congressman Dan Murphy, chairman of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of the House of Representatives, stated on being asked the President's decision: "It is the most significant event in the history of the American merchant marine since the founding of the Republic."

Mr Robert Blackwell, the Assistant Secretary for Maritime Affairs, argues that the President's proposal will raise United States oil import costs by only between \$110m to \$180m a year which is disputed by many economists who see a much bigger figure.

Mr Blackwell also noted in recent testimony to Mr Murphy's committee that the President's decision would not violate trade and navigation treaties with other countries, and that "in every one of the

viewpoint of international economic cooperation, free trade and curbing inflation, but it might help the President improve his relations with the trade unions. His decision was clearly reached on political rather than on economic grounds.

It could be that when he finally had to make up his mind he found it too difficult to turn his back on a rash election campaign statement which the maritime unions and the shipbuilders have constantly been reminding us all about.

During the campaign last year Mr Carter stated that he was committed "to develop a national cargo policy to assure the American flag fleet access to a fair share of all types of cargo in the American trade."

Frank Vogt

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE DAIEL, INC. (KABUSHIKI KAISHA DAIEL) 6% CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES DUE AUGUST 31, 1991

Pursuant to Section 3.04 of the Indenture dated as of June 30, 1976 under which the above Debentures were issued, you are hereby notified as follows:

- On June 16, 1977 the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to make a free distribution of shares of its Common Stock to shareholders of record as of August 31, 1977 (August 30 in New York City, London and Luxembourg), at the rate of 1 share for each 10 shares held.
- Accordingly, the conversion price of the Debentures will be adjusted effective immediately after such record date.
- Debentureholders or holders of Receipts of Deposit desiring to become shareholders of record entitled to receive such free distribution of shares must exercise their conversion right by depositing their Debentures (or Receipts of Deposit) together with a Debentureholder's Notice of Conversion, with The Bank of Tokyo Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York, New York as Custodian, or any of the Custodian's agents, not later than the close of business on August 30, 1977. The Custodian's agents are The Bank of Tokyo Trust Company, London; The Tokai Bank, Limited, Frankfurt/Main; The Sanwa Bank, Limited, London; Fuji Bank (Schweiz) A.G., Zurich; The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd., Paris, Brussels and Milan; The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V., Amsterdam; and Kredietbank S.A., Luxembourg/Brussels, Luxembourg.

THE DAIEL, INC.

August 18, 1977

Business Diary in Europe: Spanish labour pains

Spanish Labour Minister, Juan José de Parga, is hitting his tongue after a radio interview in which he tried to take the sting out of his previous comments. And referring to Spanish trade unions, he said: "There are still no unions with any great degree of militancy. The immense majority of workers remain outside the unions, and this is a very serious matter."

That did it. The next day spokesmen for four of Spain's leading trade unions hit back at the labour minister, pointing out that the number of "militants" in their ranks is quite satisfactory considering that free trade unions were legalized only three months ago.

One day later, a member of the management federation snapped: "When the people elect the ministers directly, Jiménez de Parga can ask for executives to be elected by the employees."

Between now and the end of the month, Italian industry comes out of its summer holiday when Fiat down to numerous street-corner news-vendors close down for several weeks' holiday.

The staff of Confindustria, the Confederation of Private Industry, return today to their offices in a Rome suburb after deciding for the first time on a nine-day closure during which even the telephone switchboard was unattended.

One of the few organizations to go against the trend is the Milan stock exchange, which was shut for a period astride the August 15 bank holiday of Ferragosto, but now remains open and has been

Before the hubbub had died down, the minister put out a radio interview in which he tried to take the sting out of his previous comments. And referring to Spanish trade unions, he said: "There are still no unions with any great degree of militancy. The immense majority of workers remain outside the unions, and this is a very serious matter."

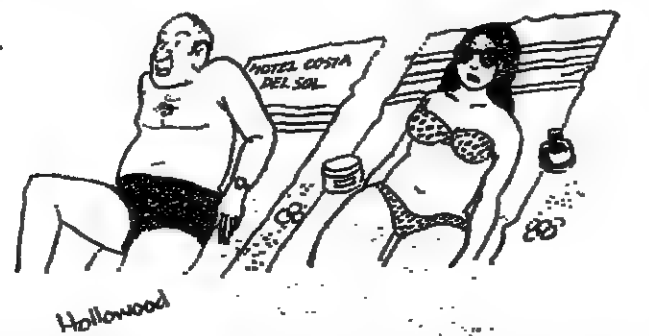
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"O'you realize that this place will no longer be really abroad when Spain is admitted to our Common Market?"

picking over even if dealings have been modest.

The post, too, has been affected by the general holiday feeling, and letters from London have been taking up to three weeks. So businessmen should not worry if their Italian correspondents take even longer to reply than usual.

With the right pedigree, a loss even one estimated at 1,000m Swiss francs, can apparently be shrugged aside as so much water off a duck's back.

How else can one explain the present popularity of a 100m franc bond issue that is being offered to investors in the Zurich capital market by the Crédit Suisse?

Looking at the term of the issue, one would think that the Swiss franc bond issue that is being offered to investors in the Zurich capital market by the Crédit Suisse?

Bonds, which run to 12 years, have been offered with a 4 1/2 per cent coupon at par. Since first going on sale last Tuesday they

network, improving stations and reducing journey times.

The bus services carried 32.6 per cent more passengers than in the previous year and there was an overall growth of 6.3 per cent in traffic—a grand total of 1,867 million journeys.

Over the past five years the Transport Authority has increased the number using the system by 14 per cent, while reducing manpower by 3 per cent.

Even so, there are still money worries. Surrounding departments cannot all be persuaded to give necessary subsidies to run the expensive services outside the Paris region and there is a large number of free or cut-price passes available to special categories of people (they say in Paris that there are only two categories—those with priority and imbeciles).

Extensive work is going on to make the Metro a happy place in which to travel. Some 15 stations are being done up each year, including several of the small "forgotten" ones near the end of the line.

Shops are rushing to take up the underground and there are now 288 of them offering anything from television repairs to banks and snack bars. One disused platform has been taken as a car showroom.

A new slant on bourgeois Belgium, a subject which still fascinates readers. An unemployed economist friend here in Brussels has just been asked to sign the standard form of "Belgian leave", writes a reader. "It involved, among other things, underlining to live in her flat as a 'bon père de famille'."

1977

A year of achievement

Highlights from Tim Hearley's Statement to Shareholders

- major expansion of trading base through acquisition of The Beaver Group
- record pre-tax profits of £623,000—exceeding forecast made in February by almost £100,000
- shareholders funds now increased from £1.4m to over £4m
- interim dividend increase forecast at not less than 52%
- 3 for 5 bonus issue—company will qualify for trustee status
- significant increase in profits forecast for current year

The Group now consists of 5 major Divisions engaged in the following activities:

- Hard Trim—manufacturing decorative metal and plastic trims for consumer products.
- Building Products—manufacturing cement additives, decorative paints and specialised coatings.
- Foam—flexible polyurethane foam for upholstery and bedding.
- Soft Trim—manufacturing waterproofing equipment including sports car hoods, sunshade roofs and heavy duty canvases.
- Property—owning and managing industrial sites.

C H Industrials Limited

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

US fillip for insurance brokers

The enormous increase in American court settlements for personal injury or loss resulting from negligence, malpractice or even trauma may be having a frightening effect on the United States insurers, but it is providing a much-needed fillip to the British brokers.

The London market has been able to cover risks which American insurers have simply not wanted to retain, as doctors, accountants, advisors and practitioners of all types have realized the need for cover against litigation.

The real volume of risks insured may not have risen greatly, but the dollar sums involved certainly have, say analysts Mr A. H. Clifton and Mr P. V. Olsen of brokers Kitcat & Alden.

In broad terms, the dollar premium income total rose by about 75 per cent between 1973 and 1976—with about a third of the increase coming in the final 12 months.

Reinsurance is on the upturn, too, as American underwriters seek to minimize their losses. The two analysts estimate that well over half the business being handled at Lloyd's and the associated company insurance market is in the form of reinsurance covers.

And the trend looks like continuing. Growth of this scale is not going to fall away overnight though it will, inevitably, diminish as the underwriting experience of the United States and Canadian markets improves.

Last year's \$2,800m total inflow should rise to around \$3,600m in 1977 and could increase by a further 10 per cent the following 12 months.

This would result in a near 30 per cent upturn in pre-tax profits for the insurance broking sector this year.

Medium-term growth prospects are underpinned by the likelihood of continued substantial flows of business from North America to the London insurance market, say the Kitcat analysts.

Taking particular firms, they pick out C. T. Bowring, Sedgwick Forbes and Willis Faber for their longer-term attractiveness, or these firms have the lion's share of direct United States business and tend to dominate the reinsurance classes.

Brokers' views

But for medium-term earnings and less generous market ratings, they draw attention to C. E. Heath, Alexander Howden, Matthews Wrightson and Stenhouse.

Market high-flyer Ultramar, which reported slightly disappointing first-half figures last week has attracted buy recommendations from two stockbroking firms.

Analysts Frank Watts, Clive Callow and Simon Wharmby of Rowe Rudd point out that with the Bedak field now on stream, output will double between the third and fourth quarters. This should lead to a resurgence of interest in the shares which have underperformed dramatically in the past two years and they forecast considerably better earnings in 1978.

Analyst Mr D. M. Gray of Williams de Broe Bill Chaplain

adds the rider that investors unwilling to accept the short term income disadvantage—Ultramar pays no dividend—should consider the preferred shares, which yield 9.5 per cent and are convertible into the ordinary.

Mr Andrew Racz, editor of the American RACZ International, is recommending Keyser Ullmann Holdings as a short or long-term opportunity for the speculator. Describing it as "the intriguing turnaround of a British Merchant Bank in 1977-78", he believes the group is now operating with renewed vigour and profitability.

The four major United Kingdom mining houses have strongly underperformed the market as a whole since the last great bear market—in the past year alone Charter Consolidated has underperformed by 25 per cent and Consolidated Gold Fields by 16 per cent—and have now become a hotly tipped sector.

Grierson, Grant, in a weighty 233-page tome, believes that in the short to medium term the houses' earnings potential is above the United Kingdom average in spite of the recent sluggish performance of most commodities they are involved in.

At current prices, Grierson rate Consolidated Gold Fields as the best buy, followed by Charter Consolidated, particularly since the new chairman seems to be breathing new life and direction into the company. Rio Tinto-Zinc is seen as the most potentially volatile both on the upside and downside in the short term with commodity gyrations.

Alison Mitchell

Little chance of growth at Redland

A strong attack on Government policy and in particular its impact on the construction industry is made by Mr C. R. Corness, new chairman and chief executive of Redland, in his annual review.

Saying that he does not hold out much hope for any significant advance in group earnings this year the chairman comments that it has been evident for nearly 12 months that the decline in public building in the home market would not be cushioned by extra private activity.

High interest rates, personal income restraints and inflation have all put paid to any hopes

in that direction. He goes on: "Once again, the construction industry suffers the harshest and most immediate burden of a Government opting to certain capital investment rather than to control revenue expenditure."

This latest manifestation of "hasty and short sighted policy" is made the more remarkable by the fact that it is ordered by a Government insisting on the merits of long range planning agreements with industry while itself totally failing to define and operate any consistent strategy towards investment in the country's infrastructure, adds Mr Corness.

Airfix strength abroad

Mr Ralph Ehrmann, chairman of Airfix, sees signs that the consumer recession is bottoming out.

If so, he writes in his annual review, the group is well set to make further progress in the coming year. A sum of £3.4m has been invested in new products and machinery and the group has confidence that this will provide the basis for strong internal growth as the market improves.

In addition, says the chairman, the capital structure of the group allows for the strong development of new acquisitions as well as giving substantial leeway for further expansion.

He also discloses that Airfix are negotiating to buy a Continental toy distributor which at present is a repre-

sentative for a large part of the Airfix range. In general there is also a big expansion push overseas.

Crellon Holdings

With overheads under tight control and benefits of financial de-gearing showing through, profits for the current year at Crellon Holdings should prove satisfactory.

May to June sales are marginally up on last time, despite five fewer branches in the electrical division, according to Mr John Bolton, chairman.

In the 12 months to April 30 last, the electrical, electronic and plumbing products distributor more than doubled pre-tax profits to £253,000 on sales up from £14m to £16.7m.

Peak profit from Wallis but cloudy outlook

Recovering from the downturn of the previous year, Wallis Fashions Group, the old Wallis (Costumiers), boosted profits before tax by more than 80 per cent to a record £732,000 in the year to January 31. But conditions so far this year have been poor.

Turnover jumped £2.47m to £11.35m and Lord Macraff, chairman, says part of the increase was due to the opening of extra outlets and to inflation. But a large part of the improvement came about because of a "significant" increase in selling efficiency in the second half of the year.

Results from Europe were particularly pleasing with an almost quadrupled turnover of £1.27m. The results show a property revaluation surplus of £2.2m. The chairman comments that the properties are all in valuable trading positions and remain a major asset of the company.

In the current year four "shops within shops" have been opened, two of which are in Europe. The group is currently considering possible sites for openings next year.

Lord Macraff says that the improved selling efficiency has been maintained this time in spite of generally poor trading conditions. He warns, however, that the inevitable pressure on costs and margins creates a situation in which it would be unwise to make a definite prediction for the current year's trading.

BOC, De Beers, A P C Ocean T and Lonrho

The following companies are reporting this week:

MONDAY—Interims: BOC (third quarter), Southway Bldgs and Wedgwood (first quarter). Finals—Victor Walls end.

TUESDAY—Interims: Abrescives Int'l, Brooks Grp, De Beers Consolidated Mines, De Beers Industrial Corp, Johnson Grp, Cleaners, Ocean Transport and Trading, Tronoh Mines and Woodhouse and Rixson (Bldgs). Finals—Ayer Bitum Tin, Cableform Grp, Houchin, Meat Trade Suppliers and Melody Mills.

WEDNESDAY—Interims: Braine (T.E. and J.H.), Finals—A. D. Int'l, Challenge Corporation, Denaspoly and Midhurst Whites.

Results this week

THURSDAY—Interims: All Insulators, Associated Portland Cement, Benford Concrete Clarke (T), Clay (Richard), Forge, Hall and Smith, Loom (second int), Needlers, Nchan Consolidated (first qtr), Scash Eastern Inv. Test, Scott's Int'l (none monthly), W. N. Sharpe, Finals—Ass Dairies, Midlands Education and Scottish Home Inv.

FRIDAY—Interims: Allen H vey and Ross, Alliance Test, Britains, Gibbs and Dandy, Investment Test, of Guernsey, Finals—Nelson, Rossall Bld and Second Alliance Test Co.

British issues sustain the Eurobond market

The Eurobond market is more enthusiastic about Britain, or at least underwriters feel so, writes A.D. Jones.

Three issues of \$100m each were scheduled this week for respectively, Barclays Bank International, the National Coal Board and Imperial Chemical Industries. A fourth issue of \$30m was scheduled for Beecham Group.

These British issues accounted more than half of the \$355m worth of Eurobond issues scheduled for offering at last Friday.

Some analysts say that continuing huge capital inflows to London represent a clear indication of the confidence that investors now seem to have in Britain. Since the beginning of the year, private capital inflows appear to have exceeded \$7,000m.

Equally clear, however, is that British corporate treasurers and financial officers must feel that now is a propitious time to tap the market. For one thing, Eurodollar bond yields may not be much lower since short-term Eurodollar interest rates have risen.

For another, some of the euphoria about Britain's North Sea oil, as reflected by the recent rise of the London stock market to its highest level since January 1973, may fade if wage settlements average as much as 20 per cent in the autumn round of pay negotiations, as some observers expect. Two of the United Kingdom issues scheduled for offering this week are convertible, which

Euromarkets

allows the issuers to take advantage of the rise in London prices.

A syndicate led by S. C. W. burg scheduled a \$100m convertible issue of ICI Ltd national finance, with an ann coupon rate of 6.75 per cent. The issue will be convertible into Imperial Chemical Industries shares after May 1, at a 12 to 15 per cent premium above the share price at time of the offering.

Beecham Financialing BV floating a 30m 15-year convertible issue bearing 6.75 per cent through a syndicate led by Samuel. The bond will be convertible into Beecham Group shares after September 15, at a premium of 8 to 13 per cent.

Neither company is giving away a cheap claim on equity. As 40p on Friday, 10 shares were around a record 416p in the week of 416p.

When Beecham announced convertible issue on Tuesday it also announced a three-for-two increase in its dividend, which sent its shares up by 42p, 7.7 per cent, to a record 588p.

Of the two British Eurodollar offerings under a \$100m, 10-year issue of National Coal Board is the more controversial because its 11 per cent coupon rate is a skin 9 per cent.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

US \$ STRAIGHTS	Other Region	Yield	Premium
Australia 8 1/2 1988	100 1/2	7.45	
Belgium 8 1/2 1987	100 1/2	8.00	
Canada 8 1/2 1987	100 1/2	8.00	
France 8 1/2 1987	100 1/2	8.00	
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(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Scottish



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CHAIRMAN SEC. £2,500. The opportunity to lead a team of secretaries and administrative staff in a dynamic and growing company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and for the recruitment and training of staff. A competitive salary and excellent benefits package are offered. Please send your CV to: **LA CREME DE LA CREME, 15 WILTON ROAD, S.W.1.**

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PAGES 9 AND 11

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Inter-lingual opportunity for a

young lady with good skills

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benefits package are offered. Please send your CV to: **SECRETARIAL, 15 WILTON ROAD, S.W.1.**

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You'll learn to recruit and

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THE WORLD'S MOST PRESTIGIOUS

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It's not just the salary that

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company. A competitive salary

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Demographic your fact and

figures for the TV industry.

A competitive salary and

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Channel

1.20 pm, Channel News 1.30 pm.

Improvement News 2.00 pm.

News 2.30 pm, Channel 2.00 pm.

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INTERNATIONAL HOTELS

As a member of the I.H.A. you

will be able to travel the world

and meet the most interesting

people. A competitive salary

and excellent benefits package

are offered. Please send your CV to: **INTERNATIONAL HOTELS, 15 WILTON ROAD, S.W.1.**

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As a member of the I.H.A. you

will be able to travel the world

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and excellent benefits package

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Plan advertising promotions

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£3,500

Deal with luxury and leisure

products. A competitive salary

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In work with leading company

in the West. A competitive

salary and excellent benefits

package are offered. Please send your CV to: **COLLEGE LEAVER SEC., 15 WILTON ROAD, S.W.1.**

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Like with clients from all

corners of the world as you

work in a dynamic and growing

company. A competitive salary

and excellent benefits package

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Demographic your fact and

figures for the TV industry.

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Channel

1.20 pm, Channel News 1.30 pm.

Improvement News 2.00 pm.

News 2.30 pm, Channel 2.00 pm.

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FASHION

Meet and greet top clients

and meet the most interesting

people. A competitive salary

and excellent benefits package

are offered. Please send your CV to: **FASHION, 15 WILTON ROAD, S.W.1.**

MOTOR CARS

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Deal with luxury and leisure

products. A competitive salary

and excellent benefits package

are offered. Please send your CV to: **MOTOR CARS, 15 WILTON ROAD, S.W.1.**

BMW 635 GS1A

Coupe

Arctic with white leather

interior. Limited differential

lock. 1977. 115,000 miles.

Virtualy unused. 115,000 miles.

Only £12,000.

0340 0811

MERCEDES 350 SE

1977. Plum coloured with

electric roof, windows.

Radio, tinted glass.

Under 3,000 miles

Only £12,000.

0340 0811

HIGH POWERED COMFORT

1977. 115,000 miles.

Virtualy unused. 115,000 miles.

Only £12,000.

0340 0811

LATE 1974 CHEVROLET

1974. 115,000 miles.

Virtualy unused. 115,000 miles.

Only £12,000.

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MERCEDES 250

Automatic 1976

One. P. registration, under

10,000 miles. electric roof,

vinyls, radio, 5 speed manual.

01-304 294

PRINCESS 2000 1115 Auto. Ch.

1976. 115,000 miles.

Virtualy unused. 115,000 miles.

Only £12,000.

0340 0811

ROVER 3.5 1977. 5,000 miles.

1977. 5,000 miles.

Virtualy unused. 5,000 miles.

Only £12,000.

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LIMITED QUANTITY APPROVED

1977. 5,000 miles.

Virtualy unused. 5,000 miles.

Only £12,000.

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THE NEW P121

1977. 5,000 miles.

Virtualy unused. 5,000 miles.

Only £12,000.

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SITUATIONS WANTED

1977. 5,000 miles.

Virtual

